# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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*Per Annum in Advance.*
TOWN.....11-8.
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## THE WEEK.

### MONDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

OUR NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER Correspondent writes to us as follows under date the 21st ultimo:

The following will shew what a Naga's treachery means, and how often a trifle, leads him on to that fatal blood-feud, which brings on utter destruction upon himself and to his race.

On the extreme Eastern border of the frontier there lies a group of villages, called Supvoma. It is composed of 13 small villages which are all situate within the boundary line of the Manipur territory. About two months ago two men of the Sumoma clan of Khonoma, an Angami village, went to one of these villages, called Rebonoma by the Manipuries, (its Angami name being Hebupuma) to purchase fowls and dogs &c. for their own use. When sitting on the foot-path within the village, an inhabitant came out with friendly feelings and began to have a little talki talki with the two new comers. Among many other things he found something very remarkable in the spear of one of them, and like a true son of Mars offered any price for it. But the owner refused to part with this fine spear and his Hebupuma friend then signified his desire to have a chance of handling it, to which he readily consented. But no sooner the deadly weapon was out of his reach than the poor fellow was despatched to his forefathers. His companion at once left Hebupuma with which his clan was hitherto at peace. On hearing of this unexpected affair the whole clan of Sumoma determined to fully avenge the murder of their man and at once sent men to ask the permission of the Political Officer of the Naga Hills. The latter persuaded them to keep quiet till he heard from the Political Agent at Manipur whom he requested to ask the Durbar for the immediate apprehension of the murderer. The Manipur Durbar not only apprehended the culprit but deprived the whole village of its fire-arms and chattels with a surprising promptitude. This has fully satisfied the Khonoma men, though they still demand that the man apprehended should be put to death. We fear upon political grounds this demand could not be entertained by the Durbar. From the manner in which the Manipur Durbar has punished the offending village we can gather what we think is the best way of dealing with the savages. Any punishment to be effective to them is to inflict it as promptly as possible. The promptitude and not the severity of punishment will reclaim them if it be done with a consideration of those privileges which lead them "walk the tangled jungle in man's primeval pride."

A SUBSCRIBER says:

If extreme dearness of rice in any part of Bengal is called Famine, the calamity has already made its appearance in a part of Jessore. A man who went to and has this day come back from Sankatti, a village within the above zilla, informs me, that Balam rice sells there at the awfully high rate of 5 to 5½ seers a Rupee. How the residents of that, and adjoining villages keep their bodies and souls together, may be better conceived than described. It surely behoves the local authorities to take due notice of such a state of things, and in communication with Government adopt the means that may ensure a fall in the price mentioned.

Sunkatti is, I hear, within twenty miles on the east of the Jessore Cutchery, and why rice is there about 100 per cent dearer than in Calcutta, cannot be accounted for, particularly when my informant assures me that there is no palpable obstruction to the conveyance of supplies thereto. At all events it seems absolutely necessary that the Jessore authorities should without delay make due enquiries into the matter, and do the needful to cause sufficient quantities of rice to be despatched thither.

At sudder stations to which importations of food grains and other necessaries of life are frequently made things are not so dear as in the Muffosil. It therefore behoves Government to see that in the latter the staple food of the people is procured at reasonable rates.

NOTWITHSTANDING the famine and disease, which have so terribly afflicted the country, education in Mysore, during the last official year, has made rapid strides. The report on public instruction in that province for 1876-77 shows an increase of 65 Government Schools, and of 1662 pupils; and of 12 Aided schools, and 418 pupils, thus bringing the number of Government schools now in Mysore up to 795, with 29,373 pupils, and of Aided schools to 126 with 9,016 pupils. Of the 38,389 pupils in the Government and Aided schools, 3,766 were girls.

THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION reports that the Contagious Diseases Act and the Lock Hospitals have failed to protect the British troops in India from syphilitic diseases. Taking the experience as it is, the Commission is of opinion that by the action of Lock Hospitals alone there is little hope of further diminishing disease among British Troops in India; and that the chief means of propagating disease, are to be found among other than registered persons, and who are consequently beyond the reach of medical supervision. If the Lock Hospitals afford no protection, then why keep them up at so much expense to the State, and with no little violence to the innate sense of decency in the Indian woman, though fallen from the path of virtue?

THE ABOVE authority in expressing its opinion on the revised rules framed by the Government of India for adoption on the outbreak of cholera or small pox in cantonments, remarks that the great gain to the public health of India lies in the practical declaration that quarantines are not to be depended on as safeguards against epidemics, and that in future, these must be sought in the application of sanitary measures to towns and villages, and fairs, and along the routes followed by pilgrims as proposed by the special Committee appointed by the Viceroy to examine the question.

IN OUR ISSUE of the 20th May last we noticed the numerous thefts of spikes which were reported to have taken place on the Loop Line of the East Indian Railway between Rampore Haut and Mooraroee stations. These thefts were successfully brought to light by the Government Railway Police Inspector Baboo Okhilnath Roy of the Burdwan Division, who was deputed to enquire into them, resulting in the conviction of two ringleaders of the gang viz., a Mistry and a Khalasi of the Engineering Branch of the East Indian Railway Department. Much credit is no doubt due to Babu Okhilchunder for the skill and energy with which he discovered the culprits, but we are informed that this favourable result was also in great measure attributable to the lively interest and indefatigable zeal evinced by Mr. E. M. Reily, the energetic Deputy Magistrate of Rampore Haut. The thieves had passed off with impunity till Mr. Reily took up the matter in right earnest, and he has succeeded in almost extirpating the evil. It is to be regretted that Mr. Reily is about to leave the district, but we hope his successor will tread in his footsteps and accomplish what yet remains to be done. He will find in Babu Okhilchunder Roy a most useful and trustworthy agent. This gentleman is well connected, was formerly in the Calcutta Police, and has done good service in the Railway Police. His skill, energy and character as a Police Officer deserve commendation and encouragement.

### TUESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

FROM A memorandum drawn up by Mr. I. S. Gamble, Assistant Conservator of forests, on the different species of American Prosopis, we find that one variety of this tree the Prosopis Pallida, though a native of South America, has been succesfully grown in Ceylon. Its pods are found useful in tanning. The Prosopis Glandulosa grows in Western Texas and is there called the Mesquit. The pods of this tree, it is believed, are useful for fodder and are not injurious. It yields an excessively hard and durable timber, and is used for furniture, picket-poles and in the manufacture of charcoal. It also affords a large quantity of Gum resembling gum-arabic. The Prosopis Pubeseens, called the Screw Bean or Screw Mesquit grows in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The pods of this tree are said to be poisonous to horses though not injurious to cattle. The fruit of the Prosopis Juliflora, a native of Jamaica, has however undoubted poisonous qualities; it is very difficult to eradicate when once planted. Can't it be grown on the reclaimed soil of the Salt Water Lakes?

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us a review of a new Bengali book Saishub Sahachari by Babu Purnuchunder Chatterjea. We give the following extract from it:

The hasty reading that we have been able to give to the book has convinced us that it is a good readable novel and that the author deserves our best thanks for his valuable contribution to light literature of our country.

The language of the book throughout is chaste, and we congratulate the author on his having successfully imitated the sweet and flowing style of his brother the well known Baboo Bunkim.

In several places in the book before us the author has ably delineated portraits which are as natural as they are beautiful.

We shall content ourselves by laying before the reader one of those beautiful scenes to which we have alluded.

The boat in which Rajani was coming home from Calcutta capcised on the way and our hero got drowned. But somehow or other he was saved and when he came to consciousness he found himself lying on the border of the river with his head placed on the lap of a fair lady blooming in the freshness of seventeen summers. Who is this fair creature, he wonders, and in the attempt to look at his amiable nurse, his head drops on the ground. The tender feelings of the fair unknown at once gets better of her and laying aside all her shyness for the nonce, she very affectionately asks, "are you hurt"? This picture is as charming as it is true to life. The death scene of Binodini in the latter end of the book is also extremely beautiful. We are sorry our limited space does not allow us to transcribe here a few more exquisite scenes from the book for which we refer our readers to the work itself.

THE SHOMEPROKASH of the 26th ultimo has a feeling article on the woes of the lower grade teachers, who are not admitted to the benefit of the new classification. We dare say that the Government will take their claims into its generous consideration, as soon as funds will admit of it. In the meantime if the heads of schools give promotion to honest and deserving officers among them, whenever vacancies will occur, some justice will have been done to them.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE publishes the following telegram from Simla:

"Reports are becoming more positive that Yakoob Khan has escaped to Ghazni where there is said to be some disturbance or rising. Government accounts throw doubts on this but no very early or accurate information regarding Cabul affairs seems to be received here at present. Russian movements in that direction appear to be unknown. Rumour says we shall force on the Mission whether the Amir consents or not. Quiet preparations are being made to this end and it is understood that we may move on Herat.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY is thus secured by the Treaty of Berlin. Article 5, which lays down the basis of the public law in Bulgaria, says:

Distinction of religious belief or confession shall not operate against any one as a reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concerns enjoyment, of political rights, admission to public employment functions, or honors, or the exercise of the different professions and industries. Liberty of public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population of Bulgaria as well as to strangers. No trammels shall be imposed on the hierarchic organization of different communions or their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

Similar stipulations are inserted in the articles, which organize Servia and Montenegro as independent states. Article fifty-seven, which relates to the same subject in the Turkish Empire, says:

"The Porte having expressed willingness to maintain the principle of religious liberty, and give it the widest sphere the contracting parties take cognizance of this spontaneous declaration. In every part of the empire difference of religion, should not be the motive of unfitness in any thing relating to civil and political rights, admission to public offices, duties, and honors, and the exercise of all the professions and industries. Every one should be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals. The practice of all religions should be entirely free."

The security thus given to the freedom of conscience is one of the noble triumphs of the Berlin Treaty. We hope action will suit the word.

A UNITED STATES MINISTER at St. Petersburg, Revd. Mr. Currin, thus writes about religious freedom in Russia:

"The Bible is an open book in Russia. You see it everywhere; there is no restraint. All religious worship is free. When the Emperor Joseph II, of Austria, visited St. Petersburg he was asked by Catharine who was then the Sovereign, what struck him as being the most remarkable thing in St. Petersburg. He said the Nefka Prospec, which is the great street of the city. "Because," said he, "at every 50 yards a man can worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience." Swedish Armenian, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, German Reformed, English Episcopal Church, the latter regularly connected with the Bishopric of London, and Greek cathedrals and churches are all in that street, and protected by the Government in the full enjoyment of their faith and belief.

IT IS stated in the *Athenæum* that the India Office will issue, in a few weeks, a collection of Pali, Sanskrit, and Old Canarese inscriptions from Western India, arranged by Mr. Fleet, B.C.S., under the direction of Mr. Burgess, Government Archæological Surveyor.

### WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS says that the *Pioneer* newspaper concern, the good-will, stock and block, have been sold to the proprietors of the *Civil and Military Gazette* for the sum of Rs. 4,75,000. But the *Pioneer* is mysteriously contradictory.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Scotsman* hears that a committee has been formed for the purpose of promoting the construction of a telegraph line through the interior of Africa. The object of the promoters of this enterprise is to connect the Cape Colonies with Gondokoro or Khartoum. Sir Frederrick Goldsmitd and General Grant are members of the committee.

A BRONZE STATUE to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the eminent leader of the Free Church of Scotland, was unveiled in Edinburgh on July 27, in the presence of a large assemblage. The execution of the statue was entrusted to Sir John Steel, R. S. A., who has it is stated produced an excellent work of art and an admirable likeness.

THE TOTAL eclipse of the sun, which took place on July 29, though invisible in British latitudes, was

observed under the most favourable conditions at Denver, Colorado, where a great body of American and English astronomers assembled to watch the grand phenomenon. From telegrams which have been received, it appears that these savants succeeded in taking most satisfactory observations, drawings and photographs along the line of totality; and that, according to Mr. Norman Lockyer, no inter-Mercurial planet was observed, the solar protuberances were fainter and fewer, but that the corona was ten times brighter than in the eclipse of 1871, thus indicating the great variation in the structure and condition of the sun's outer atmosphere when there are most and fewest spots on his disc.

THE GUZERAT MITRA draws attention to a case of Police torture which is painfully revolting in its details. The accused, a railway policeman at Dakore, is charged with having caused the arms of a man, from whom he wished to extort a confession, to be literally burnt to cinders, by the application to the unfortunate sufferer's person of four red-hot bars of iron. The Policeman is under arrest.

THE RECENT heavy rainfall in the Punjab has been attended with most disastrous results. The town of Dera Ghazi Khan has been almost entirely destroyed, while the Sciade Punjab and Delhi Railway has been inundated for a distance of thirty miles, and the bridges are believed to have been all carried away.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has resolved again to agitate for a further reduction of the duty on piece-goods although the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has informed it that "it would be utterly hopeless, in the present state of the finances of India, to expect its Government to forego revenue derived from the goods and yarns in question." A committee has been appointed to take steps to bring the subject under the attention of the Secretary of State for India, by a strong remonstrance against the continuance of the duties. Manchester has confidence in its own strength, but Lord Salisbury is no longer in the India Office.

PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI estimates that out of every pound of taxation contributed by the working man in the United Kingdom to the National Exchequer, 13s. 5d. comes from alcoholic liquors and tobacco. What is the Padre about?

A STATUE of Mr. Bright is to be erected to celebrate the 31st anniversary of his connection with Birmingham.

### THURSDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

PUNDIT LUCHMINARAIN, Pleader, High Court, North Western Provinces has sent us a copy of his Memorandum on the Master and Servant Bill. It contains some valuable remarks. He says, "as a chapter of the proposed Indian Civil Code the Bill is of no avail, and cannot be considered entitled to receive legislative sanction merely because of its being necessary to make the intended Code complete and full in itself. Where magisterial interference is necessary in disputes between the employer and the employe, ample provision is made for it by the existing law in the Penal Code, Acts XIII. of 1859 and IX. of 1860; and I beg most respectfully, but strongly to protest against any further extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate to cases not already provided for by the law." The writer has discussed the provisions of the bill at length and with considerable ability and concludes by opposing it *in toto*.

IT APPEARS from the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the last annual report of the Calcutta Small Cause Court that there has been a steady decrease in suits of small value and increase in suits of large value instituted in the Court. The falling-off in the smaller suits is attributed to the ruling of the High Court that the Court of Small Causes has no power to seize tiled huts in execution of its decrees, which necessarily diminishes the amount of credit given to those who have no other property to tender as security. This means that justice is denied in those cases. Will the Government take no steps to redress this wrong?

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Englishman* explains that he did not charge the elective system with the abuses of the Calcutta Municipality. He says: "The writer the *Patriot* appears to accuse us of unfairness in tracing the abuses in municipal administration to the elective system. This, however, was not at all what we did" Again: "We believe that the elective system would have failed disastrously had full swing been given to the elected Commissioners, though it would have failed in an entirely different way. But that is neither here nor there. It has failed, in fact, owing to the pains taken by the Legislature to render it harmless." We have nothing more to say on the subject.

THE JAPANESE have successfully made and launched another gunboat of 680 tons, carrying three heavy guns, which has been christened the Iwaki Kan. She is to be manned entirely by Japanese. And Japan has had the aid of no European Power in this career of progress. Oriental civilization has yet a vitality of its own.

THE FOLLOWING are the results of the last opium sale:

| | Chests. | Highest. | Lowest. | Average. | Proceeds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Behar. | ...2,500 | 1,330 | 1,320 | 1.320-7-4 | 33,01,150 |
| Banaras | ...2.000 | 1,225 | 1,145 | 1,176,6-0 | 23,52,755 |

IT IS rumoured in Madras that the Duke of Buckingham is to succeed Sir George Bowen as Governor of Victoria. Madras can ill afford to lose the Duke at this moment.

REPORTS are becoming more positive that Yakub Khan has escaped to Ghuzni, where there is said to be some disturbance or rising. Russian movements in that direction appear to be unknown. Another rumour has it that Yakub is still a prisoner in Kabul.

### FRIDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

THE ENGLISHMAN says that complaints are rife that Bengalis are appointed Munsiffs and Sub-Judges in Behar. We think no Bengali is appointed there who does not know the language of the province. As for provincial jealousy we do not simply believe it; if it exists, it ought not to be encouraged on the broad grounds of imperial policy.

A PARLIAMENTARY return obtained by Mr. Hubbard states that the total amount of the funded debt of the United Kingdom on March 31, 1878, was 710,843,007l., and the unfunded debt, 20,603,000l. The capital value of terminable annuities in 3l. per cent. stock was 46,335,589l., and the deficits due to the saving banks and friendly societies on November 20, 1877, 43,863,681. 5s.

A NEW DISEASE, it is said, has appeared in Calcutta, it is called *pafulla* or swelling of the legs. Babu Bhubun Mohun Sarcar, medical practitioner, in a letter to the *Englishman*, gives an interesting account of it. According to him it is not generally attended with fever. Another medical practitioner, Babu Shamlal Mullick, Sikdarparah lane, says that it is generally attended with fever. "The fever comes on suddenly without any premonitary symptom, as the intermittent common in this season of the year, with swollen feet and legs, and in some cases of the face too. The fever generally leaves on the third day of the attack, but the œdema of the feet and face remains behind. This œdematous nature of the feet goes down in the morning and comes on in the evening usually." He says that the fever generally attack boys and girls below 15 years of age. He has prescribed a course of treatment.

IN HIS EVIDENCE before the Public Works Committee of the House of Commons, Colonel Chesney, Principal of Cooper's Hill College, admitted that the College turned out more men than were wanted, and consequently some thirty men were allowed last year to remain in England upon £200 a year. This the way our money goes.

THE PRISONER Gopinath, who attempted to murder Mr. Tyrrell, the Judge of Bareilly, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Shajehanpore to transportation for life. The man said that he had intended to take the life of Lord Lytton at the time of the Delhi Assemblage, but was foiled in his attempt! He said he was an incarnation of Mahadeo!

AT YESTERDAY'S meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council at Simla, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot introduced the Vernacular Press Amendment Bill, the object of which is to repeal that portion of the Act which enables publishers of vernacular papers to withdraw themselves from its restrictive provision by submitting their proofs to a Government Officer. The Bill will be taken into consideration on the 26th instant, when Sir Alexander Arbuthnot will review the discussions which have taken place in India and England on the Act. The Hussainabad Endowment Bill was passed, and the Hon'ble Mr. Whitley Stokes obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to alluvion islands and abandoned river-beds. The Hon'ble Mr. E. R. Cockerell presented the Select Committee's report on the Court Fees and Stamp Bill explaining at some length the alterations effected in the Bill as originally introduced.

WITH REFERENCE to the notice which appeared in our advertisement columns of the 2nd instant signed by Babu Nemy Churn Mookerjee, publisher of the Aitihasik Rahasya of Babu Ramdas Sen we have received a protest from Babu Rajnarain Dutt, editor of the "Bharutia Granthabali who denies that he is in any way indebted to that work. He writes: "My best authorities are some of the best works of some distinguished European and Native scholars. I was materially assisted by the Sanskrit MSS. of our most respected Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and not by any of Mr. Sen's little Bengallee books."

A CORRESPONDENT from Sara on the North Bengal State Railway writes that "though the place is now inhabited by some European and other men of business it has not a single metalled road. The recent rains have done immense good to the crops. Bhadui crops have been reaped and the cultivators are busy with the Haimanti crops. The traffic on the line in goods and passengers has not yet reached the desired proportion. Among the European employes Mr. Turner the Executive Engineer and Mr. Devine the store-keeper are winning golden opinions by the manner in which they are discharging their duties."

### SATURDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

DO THE POLICE TAKE notes of Inland Registration traffic? We have received from Behala, Southern Suburbs, a complaint to the effect that the Police there give much trouble to cart men carrying goods; they make them tarry sometime for hours in order to take notes, and the poor men suffer much by this loss of time. We hope the District Superintendent of Police will look into this matter.

THERE WAS a flutter in the High Court on Thursday last. There was a ragamuffin, a leper, discovered in too close proximity to Mr. Justice White, and it was suspected that he must have come with evil, if not murderous, intent. The man when arrested said that he had come to the judge saheb for redress, as he could not recover some money from somebody. He was hauled up before the Magistrate, who however discharged him.

OUR ASSAM CORRESPONDENT gives the following account of the disposal of the affidavit of Aradhan against Mr. Wright, Assistant Commissioner of Sylhet. "The High Court transferred it to Sir Stuart Bayley for disposal, and Sir Stuart in his turn transferred it to Mr. H. Luttman Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, for confidential inquiry and report. Mr. Johnson inquired with reference to the allegations contained in the affidavit of some of the foremost native zemindars of the district who unanimously stated that they had no personal knowledge thereof. Moreover it was discovered that Aradhan was himself once convicted of a criminal offence. On these facts being brought to Sir Stuart's notice he informed Aradhan through the Judge of Sylhet that he does not see any necessity to interfere in the matter, the charges brought against Mr. Wright, *being very vague*."

IT IS REPORTED that one of the Delhi princes has been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Non-regulation Districts of the North-Western Provinces, and another of the princes as Deputy Inspector in the Educational Department. The princes have acted in the right spirit.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN have successfully passed the last attorneyship examination of the High Court: Messrs Steel, Jennings and Fink, and Babus Apurva Krishna Sen, Degumber Moitry, and Kumar Surendro Mohun Deb. The last named gentleman is a son of our esteemed townsman Maharaja Narendra-krishna. He has set a good example by taking to an independent profession.

WE ARE REQUESTED to give a prominent insertion to the following letter from Burdwan:

With reference to the Editorial headed "a curious stamp law ruling" in the last issue of the *Patriot* I beg to point out an error which has occurred in your statement of facts: You say "the Judge of Burdwan has also issued a circular to all Munsiffs of his district." This is not so. The Judge at the request of the Collector sent a copy of the Boards letter to the Munsifs that "they might see the view taken by the Board." He personally abstained from giving any general direction or laying kown any general rule, considering this to be the province of the High Court, not of a District Judge, whose proper duty is limited to deciding individual cases to the best of his ability and in accordance with his view of the law.

FOLLOWING the example of the angels, who govern the world below from mountain retreats the Vacation Judge of the North West High Court wanted to hold the criminal session at Naini Tal, but he has been balked in his desire. The Local Government has put a veto upon his proposal.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 31st August numbered 261, of which 104 were from fever, 35 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 14 from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 27 from tetanus, 11 from phthisis and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born and three died from old age. Amongst the Non-Asiatics and mixed races two died from cholera three from diarrhœa, two from apoplexy and the remaining eleven from various causes.



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WE ARE glad to learn that Moulvi Rahman, son of our well known townsman, Moulavi Abdul Lutief, now studying in England for the bar, has successfully passed the examination in the Roman Law.

IT APPEARS from certain correspondence placed at our disposal that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University has on a representation from the Mahomedan Literary Society postponed the Entrance Examination of this year for one week on account of the Mahomedan festival of Eduzzoha.

WE LEARN that it is in contemplation to depute Mr. A. O. Hume C. B. on a special mission to Siam upon important business connected with the English Foreign Office. He will probably leave early in the autumn. Sir Neville Chamberlain and staff leave Simla for Peshwar to-morrow Sunday morning at 7 A. M.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Bengal Police for 1877. 2. The India Tea and Indigo Directory corrected to August 1878. By Messrs. Wyman and Co 3. Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces for 1877. 4. Paper of information for Indian gentlemen proposing to study in England Third Edition, 1878. 5. Contents and Index of the first ten volumes of the Records of the Geological Survey of India, 1868-1877. 6. The Sudarshanna-Chintanika or studies in Indian Philosophy vol. 2, No. 6 June, 1878. 7. Kulpadrum—a Bengali Monthly Journal edited by Pundit Dwarka Nath Bidyabhoosun vol. I. No. 1, Bhadra, 1285 B. E. 8. Messrs. Dickinson and Co's monthy Stock and Price List of Type, Presses, Ink, Printing Paper &c No. 75, September, 1878. 9. Printed records of Criminal Proceedings instituted against Babu Gopeekrist Gossain and his servants in the Serampore and Hooghli Courts. 10. Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878. Handbook to the British Indian Section by George C. M. Birdwood. C. S. I., M. D. second edition. 11. Trade and Navigation Returns of British India for July, 1878.

THERE WERE great rejoicings at the Paikpara Rajbari this day in celebration of the attainment of majority by Kumar Indirchunder Sing, son of the late Raja Issurchunder Sing. Presents were given to learned Brahmins, alms to the poor, and feasts to friends and relatives. The programme was wound up by a grand natch party in the evening. We congratulate Kumar Indirchunder Sing on the attainment of age, and hope that he will by his conduct, public spirit and character, maintain the great name of the great House to which he belongs.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*London, 2nd September.*—The Duchess of Edinburgh was safely delivered of a daughter this morning. The *Post* demands that the British Government should insist upon the withdrawal of the Russian Envoy from Cabul.

*3rd.*—Public opinion is strongly in favor of dealing promptly and decisively with the crisis in Afghanistan, but recognises that the Indian Government must take the initiative. The *Daily News* states that the British Government must counteract Russian intrigues forcibly, if necessary.

*5th.*—In the collision between the *Bywell Castle* and the Saloon Excursion Steamer *Princes Alice* which occurred near Woolwich, the latest particulars state that 600 people were drowned and only 85 saved. A telegram has been recieved from the Queen symphathising with the relatives of those drowned. And the Lord Mayor has consented to receive subscriptions on their behalf. News has been received that the Russian troops on the frontier of Bokhara are returning to Tashkend. The *101st Bengal Fusiliers* at Cyprus will relieve the 28th Regiment at Singapore.

*7th.*—According to information received from Tiflis, the Russian Minister at Teheran is promoting a railway between Tiflis and Teheran. An extension of the line to Herat is in contemplation. General Abramoff is urging the Ameer to support the railway scheme. The *Daily News* publishes a report, which is generally current, that the British Ministry intends annexing Afghanistan. The *Daily News* fears that Russia, by her preponderating influence in Afghanistan, might undermine the loyalty of the Indian Princes.

*Constantinople, 1st September.*—The Sultan has complained to the Czar of the atrocities committed on Mussulmans in Bulgaria and Roumelia. Czar in his reply regrets the troubles, but believes the reports of the atrocities to have been overdrawn. An insurrectionary movement has taken place at Trebinje in Herzegovina, where the Mahomedan population are fighting aganist the Turkish troops.

*2nd.*—The Porte has consented to adopt the reforms suggested by Great Britain in the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey.

*4th.*—An insurrection has broken out in the province of Aidin in Asia Minor, and troops have been despatched against the insurgents. It is generally reported that Midhat Pacha has been re-called by the Sultan.

5th.—The Porte has refused to grant the request made by Greece to appoint delegates for the rectification of the frontier of the Northern Greek Provinces, and is awaiting the reply of the European Powers to its memorandum before finally deciding in the matter. The prospects of the conclusion of a Convention between Austria and Turkey have improved.

*7th.*—Mehemed Pacha, who was entrusted with task of removing the difficulty respecting the rectification of the frontier between Turkey and Montenegro, has, with his suite, been assassinated by Albanian rioters at Jakova. The Russians have occupied Batoum without opposition from the inhabitants. Turkey intends shortly to send an embassy to the Ameer at Cabul. The Austrians, on the 5th instant, attacked and routed the insurgents after severe fighting near Maglaj, and are disarming the villages in the vicinity.

*Vienna, 5th September.*—The Twentieth division of the Austrian army attacked and completely defeated the insurgents at Doboj on the 4th instant.

## INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, to-morrow Evening at 7½ P. M.

*Subject:* Mutual Action of Electric Currents and Magnets.

The Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., will hold an examination in Geometrical Optics on *Thursday* the *12th September* at 7½ P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the *14th Inst.*, next at 4 P. M.

*Subject:* Oxides of Chlorine.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1878.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WE HAVE barely time this week to notice some of the leading points in the debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons. There were only twenty-five members present, and even the attendance of that number would not have been secured but for the accident of a Royal Commission then sitting. Mr. Fawcett justly protested against the scant interest which the House seemed to take in Indian affairs as represented by the number of members present. Sir Stafford Northcote objected to the view taken by the Member for Hackney. He denied that the House was indifferent to the interests of India, and although we admit that the debate on the Vernacular Press Act disproved this charge, for that debate had drawn no less than 360 members, this large attendance we do not besitate to say was an accident. If Mr. Gladstone and the Irish contingent had not taken up the the Press question in right earnest, we doubt whether there would have such a large attendance. But we have been not a little surprised to observe that Sir Stafford Northcote went to the length of saying that "he was not sure that a large attendance of members on the occasion of the discussion of the Indian Budget was necessarily to be desired; though, of course, they were always glad to see a good attendance." The Indians cannot but regard this utterance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as most disheartening. The Budget affects their most vital interests; they look up to Parliament for protection against oppressive taxation, and if the English nation thinks that a House, which numbers six hundred and odd members, discharges its duty by an attendance of twenty-five members, an attendance less than what is ordinarily seen at a vestry meeting in England, we can only say that a worse misfortune cannot befall us. Governed as we are by an alien nation, our greatest satisfaction is that that nation is the foremost in civilization, conscientious in its dealings with its subjects, and considers its mission to be to civilize, improve, and elevate the masses subject to its sway. But unless the ruling nation takes an intelligent and active interest in the affairs of those it governs, it cannot fulfil the high and generous functions it has assumed. Surely a House of 25 members cannot be said to represent the sense of the British nation on the Indian Budget.

Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State, according to all accounts, made an able and lucid statement. He was not arrogant like Mr. Grant Duff nor self-assertive like Lord George Hamilton. He did not discuss the Budget so much as the several important questions, which arose in connection with it. In the first place he tackled the question of famine mortality, and simply echoed the statement of the Government of India that the deaths from starvation amounted to 1,350,000 and not to 9½ millions as stated by some public writers. Of course the whole truth will never be known, but even the number given is appalling enough; Mr. Stanhope did not however say who was to hang for this frightful mortality. The Under-Secretary then passed on to the question of expenditure and taxation and here he attempted to answer Lord Northbrook. There was, he said, the sum of £1,100,000 to be provided for famine insurance. He asked could any part of that sum be met by reduction of expenditure? He remarked:

> They had had petitions sent from Calcutta to that House and to the other House of Parliament, urging the adoption of that course; and in presenting a petition to the House of Lords, Lord Northbrook—whose high authority must be admitted—made some remarks on the subject. But the only practical suggestion which Lord Northbrook made as to the actual diminution of expenditure in India was—first, that they should keep a very careful eye on the expenditure for public works—an observation in which everybody would agree; and secondly, that the whole of the charges for the army might with benefit be readjusted to the advantage of India.

Now, the Calcutta petition did suggest how economy could be effected. It had shewn that more than a million of money could be saved annually by an adjustment of the Home Military Charges of India on a fair and equitable basis, but on this point Mr. Stanhope was not sufficiently communicative. Be it observed that the adjustment of the military charges recommended would not reduce the military strength of India by one man. Then the Public Works establishments were susceptible of considerable retrenchment. The multiplication of branches of the department and the establishment of Cooper's Hill College had led to much increased expenditure, but on this point Mr. Stanhope was reticent. He simply said that the Public Works expenditure should be carefully regulated. As for taxation Mr. Stanhope naturally enough defended the Licence tax, but he was well answered by Mr. Fawcett. He justified the reduction of the Salt tax on the ground that it would be followed by the abolition of the Customs Line; we have already noticed this subject in another article, but we will recur to it hereafter. Mr. Stanhope however made a remarkably loose statement as to the effect of the decentralization scheme as an engine of taxation. He said: "Now, the fact was that that scheme of decentralization had produced to the Imperial revenue, or would in the present year produce, something like £700,000 more than they had before, without any addition whatever to local taxation. [Mr. Fawcett explained.] He had understood the hon. gentleman to say that one of the objections to the scheme of centralization was the increased local taxation it imposed on the people. Well, he said, on the authority of Sir J. Strachey in his Budget statement that, so far from increasing the burden of the people, it had produced £700,000 to the Imperial revenue more than they had before." We wonder how a member in the position of the Under-Secretary of State could make such an astounding statement? Has there been no increase of local taxation under the decentralization scheme? What are the Road and Public Works Cesses in Bengal? What are the land cesses levied in the North Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab? What was the North West License tax of last year? If this is not increased taxation, then we do not understand what taxation means. We should add that local taxation has within the last five years increased by about a million and a half!

Mr. Fawcett again laid India under a deep debt of gratitude. He spoke out boldly and generously on behalf of the millions of India. He roundly condemned the policy of taxation taking the place of retrenchment of expenditure. He said:

> It could not or ought not to be forgotten that a penny wasted in the administration of Indian affairs was equally serious with a sovereign wasted in the management or mismanagement of home affairs. It was clear that the additional amount of revenue could not be raised in India without imposing additional taxes upon the people—taxes which would be absolutely intolerable, and which the people would be simply unable to bear, notwithstanding the jugglery which had in late years been attempted in regard to Indian taxation. Nothing could, as far as he knew, be more perilous or suicidal even than an attempt to impose additional taxation of this kind upon India—indeed he could not but think that any proposal of the kind would prove a source of great political danger to the Indian Empire.

He thus condemned the License tax:

With regard to the increase of the licence-tax the Under-Secretary alleged that it had been rendered much more just, inasmuch as very small incomes were now exempted. It was not to be imposed on incomes of less than 100 rupees a year, but this meant that income-tax would be levied from people who earned only 4s. a week. The Under-Secretary had omitted to mention the circumstance that this licence-tax was originally imposed in order to meet a great national emergency. How was that emergency met? A tax was imposed, but every person in the receipt of an official or professional income was exempted from liability to contribute towards it. Hon. members could easily understand that discontent was caused by this unfortunate system of taxation. In every large town indignation meetings were held to protest against this incredibly unjust proposal, and the people of India, in the last resort, called upon the House of Commons to secure for them justice in this matter.

Mr. Fawcett drew the attention of the House to the gross injustice done to India in the shape of her military expenditure. He said:

By amalgamating two armies the expenditure upon India was increased by four millions sterling per annum. If that increase had not taken place, there would have been no occasion to impose the income-tax nor need the salt duty have been increased. Sir John Strachey himself said very recently that the military expenditure had greatly increased, and that the increase had reference to home charges over which the Government of India had no control and with respect to which they had no power of remonstrating; and he added that the gravity of that fact "could hardly be overrated." (Hear, hear.)

If that poor country could spare 10,000 men at our call, why should she be saddled with the expense of these men till the time came that we required them? They had been told that by their recent policy they had made a little England into a great England, but he feared they would ultimately find that they had saddled India with a greater number of troops than she required. What now was the Indian army to be? It was not simply to be an army for the defence and security of India—it was to be army ready to serve for Imperial purposes. This being the case, he thought there would be an impatience to maintain in India a larger army than was wanted for her own purposes. Lord Northbrook had well said that the employment of Indian troops in Europe placed Indian charges in an entirely new position, because, Lord Northbrook asked, what were they doing? At present if India had English troops, she had to pay for the cost of recruiting and training; but if England wanted Indian troops she did not bag a sixpence for the recruiting or training of those troops. Was this just treatment of India? It might be asked what would he propose? Well he would rather reduce the military expenditure in India than run the risk of imposing additional taxation upon India. This should be the key of their policy—this was the policy of the late Governor-General. He believed they could reduce the military expenditure without reducing the army. He believed, with Canning and Northbrook, that of the two dangers—reducing the army and increasing taxation—the former was the least.

But as usual Mr. Fawcett's motion was lost. The members, who spoke, with one or two exceptions, supported the Government. Sir George Campbell reiterated his old opinion that "on the whole the people of India were lightly taxed." Thus ended the debate on the Indian Budget. Brought at the fag end of the session and on a gala day, when the members were either too busy in packing up or bent upon pleasure, the destiny of India was sealed for the session by the rejection of the motion of Mr. Fawcett!

## ENGLAND RUSSIA, AND AFFGHANISTHAN.

LORDS BEACONSFIELD and Salisbury on returning from Berlin unfurled their banner with these words—"we bring Peace!" Two months have not passed away when England is about to plunge into a war with Russia in Asia. What is then the stability of the Peace, which the Berlin Treaty has patched up? It is true that there is at present no prospect of war in Europe, but the complications in Asia have reference more or less to Russia. It is noteworthy that so far as we can gather from the telegrams all parties in England seem to be agreed that a war with Affghanistan is inevitable. Of course there would have been no thought of an armed collision between England and Affghanistan if there was not a third and powerful party on the background. That party is Russia. Affghanisthan is not an aggressive power; she does not covet British territory; although she has been known sometimes to lend her influence to the frontier tribes that have now and then given us trouble, she does not openly attack us. So far then the foreign policy of Affghanistan is not a source of danger to India. But it is her relations with Russia, which cause uneasiness to England. Now, it is a fair question to consider what did Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury do to guard against Russian intrigues in Asia? After all the object of England in resisting the San Stefano treaty was primarily to secure British interests in Asia. It is true that the European Powers generally do not care for the contest which has been silently going on between England and Russia for supremacy in Asia. Lord Beaconsfield admitted this in explaining the Anglo-Turkish convention. His Lordship said:

"My lords, we occupy with respect to this part of the world a peculiar position, which is shared by no other Power. Our Indian Empire is on every occasion on which these discussions occur, or these troubles occur, or these settlements occur—our Indian Empire is to England a source of grave anxiety, and the time appeared to have arrived when, if possible, we should terminate that anxiety. (Hear.) In all the questions connected with European Turkey we had the assistance and sympathy sometimes of all, and often of many of the European Powers, because they were interested in the question who should possess Constantinople, and in the question who should have the command of the Danube and the feeding of the Mediterranean. But when we come to considerations connected with our Oriental Empire itself they naturally are not so generally interesting as those which relate to the European portion of the dominions of the Porte, and we have to look to our own resources alone. There has been no want on our part of invitations to neutral Powers to join with us in preventing or in arresting war. Besides the great Treaty of Paris there was the Tripartite Treaty, which, if acted upon, would have prevented war. But for my part, I think that Treaty could not be acted upon, considering the unwillingness of the parties to act, and therefore we must clearly perceive that if anything could be effectually arranged, as far as our Oriental Empire is concerned the arrangements must be made by ourselves."

But what is the result of the arrangements, which Lord Beaconsfield has made with Turkey for the administration of her Asiatic dominions. The first fruit of it we see is a war between England and Russia in Asia, for it is clear that if a war breaks out between England and Affghanisthan, Russia will be on the back of Affghanisthan. In fact there would be no cause of quarrel between England and Affghanisthan if there was no reasonable suspicion of Russian intrigues in the latter. It must be more than reasonable suspicion which has led our Government to force itself upon the councils of the Amir of Kabul. Otherwise why should it trouble its head about the affairs of Affghanistan? Now, the question is—could not Lord Beaconsfield come to some understanding with Russia about her policy in the East? Could not the two countries agree to a friendly alliance in Asia? This continent is wide enough for both, and why should not the two confine their ambition within the bounds of their respective territories? The dominions which the two Powers have acquired in Asia are vast enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition. They cannot lengthen the chain without weakening it. Cannot they live and flourish in peace and amity? Why should there be any jealousy between the two? England and Russia united can do more good to Asia than disunited. If there should be a war between the two great European Powers in Asia, it would be a desperate war, for each will try its best to maintain the upper hand, and as the resources of both are vast, we do not know when and where the threatened war will terminate. Now, what are the prospects of the two parties? England is fresh, but Russia has been exhausted by the late war in Europe. England is immensely rich, but Russia is poor. On the other hand England has less men, but Russia can pour hordes. Then Russia is master of her situation in Central Asia, England has commenced to plant her influence there under the Anglo-Turkish convention. Russia has evidently made a secret treaty with Affghanisthan and established a hold upon her, but England is distrusted by the Amir and is shut from his territory. Then the two candidates for the throne of Affghanisthan are under Russian influence, and if the Amir demurs to Russian proposals, these two may be played against him. And last though not the least in a matter like this, Persia is under the beck of Russia. Such being the case it is a serious question whether England should place herself in the position of an aggressor against Affghanistan. The only circumstance which weighs in favour of the aggressive policy of England against Affghanisthan is that the *statu quo* cannot last long, if Russia is really getting the Amir under her thumb. If the battle must come sooner or later the question is whether the present time is not the most opportune. We will discuss the question in a future issue.

## THE SALT TAX.

AFTER endorsing "almost every word" that we had written about three weeks ago against the reduction of the Salt duty, the *Englishman* announced on Thursday last that "he was in perfect accord with the spirit of our remarks as to the comparative merits of the Salt duties and the License tax," but that "it does not follow that we can endorse the views of those, who condemn the late re-arrangement of the Salt duties." In the first place our contemporary says that the lowering of the duty involves no sacrifice of revenue because the decrease in Northern India is met with a corresponding increase in Southern India, the loss and gain in either case being taken at £500,000. In the first place the figure does not appear to be correct, for the loss according to our calculations comes to more than sixty lacs, while the gain according to Lord Lytton's estimate given in his Salt speech of February last will amount to 30 lacs. But this is not the question at issue; if the people of Madras and Bombay could bear an additional Salt duty, that was no reason that the tax should have been reduced in Northern India. The question of the equalization of the Salt tax had long engaged the attention of the Government of India, but it did not see its way to the accomplishment of its object. Lord Lawrence proposed it in 1868, but the Duke of Argyll did not agree. His Grace wrote: "On all grounds of general principle, salt is a perfectly legitimate subject of taxation. It is impossible in any country to reach the masses of the population by direct taxes. If they are to contribute at all to the expenditure of the State, it must be through taxes levied on some articles of universal consumption. If such taxes are fairly adjusted, a larger revenue can thus be raised, not only with less consciousness on the part of the people, but with less real hardship to them, than in any other way whatever. There is no other article in India answering this description upon which any tax is levied. Salt appears to be the only one which at present in that country can occupy the place held in our own financial system by the great articles of consumption from which a large part of the imperial revenue is derived. I am of opinion, therefore, that the salt-tax in India must continue to be regarded as a legitimate and important branch of the public revenue." Lord Northbrook proposed a slight increase to the Salt duties in Madras and Bombay in 1873 or 1874, but his proposal was disallowed by the Secretary of State. Sir William Muir, the late Finance Minister, went much further than Lord Northbrook. "For whilst, on the one hand," we quote Lord Lytton himself, "he proposed to raise the salt-duties in Madras and Bombay at once to rupees 2-8 per maund, on the other hand, he proposed instead of lowering the Bengal salt-duty, to raise it also by 4 annas per maund; and, in support of these proposals, he appealed to his intimate experience of the people of the North-Western Provinces to prove that even a three-rupee duty does

not anywhere press sensibly upon the population." Such is the history of the scheme of equalizing the Salt duty. Lord Lytton has one advantage in his favour His Lordship has managed to obtain the assent of the Native Princes to the taxing of Salt at the sources of production in their territories by making certain arrangements with them, which it is believed will yield a good surplus to our Government. The result will be the taxing of foreign subjects by our Government for the sake of our convenience, but this is a question, which we will not mix up in the present discussion. Our contemporary however justifies the equalization of the Salt duties on the ground that differential rates lead to smuggling, and therefore necessitate the maintenance of the Salt cordon, which is a source of hardship and oppression. "Had the rates of duty," the writer observes, "remained unaltered salt would be carried from the Runn into the North Western Provinces and the Punjab at a less cost than the difference of duty, which difference was until January last no less than Rs. 1-3 per maund. Similarly, a great difference between the duty in the Upper and Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency would drive back salt imported by sea to Calcutta, which salt chiefly supplies the Province of Bengal, and put in its place the lower taxed salt from Rajputana." Now, as regards the Upper Provinces, the Customs Line, though a barbarous institution, is no novelty there, and it cannot be wholly dispensed with, for customs barriers are maintained in North India cities and towns for the collection of the Octroi. As for Bengal, the line cannot be done away with, for the Bengal duty will be still higher by 6annas than what it is in the other provinces. So the barrier must be maintained. As for the cheap salt of the other provinces superseding the imported salt of Bengal, that contingency cannot be wholly avoided, because as we have already said notwithstanding the measures taken for the equalization of the salt duties the difference against Bengal is still 6 annas per maund. Our contemporary seems to consider the question of the reduction of the salt tax as one affecting Bengal lone. For, he says :

"There are two grounds, and only two, on which the Government policy could be called in question, viz., that the advantage of abolishing certain direct taxes in Bengal would have outweighed that of abolishing the Inland Customs Line, or that the reduction of the salt duty in Bengal has been carried farther than was necessary to prevent the competition of the more lightly taxed salt of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.

As regards the first of these suppositions, it may be remarked that the Government would never have raised the salt tax in Madras merely for the sake of remitting the license tax in Bengal. The object in view was the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, nothing short of which would have induced it to make the change. The *Patriot* has therefore really to choose, not between reduction of the salt duty and abolition of the license tax, but between reduction of the salt duty, and the *status quo*."

But the License tax has not been imposed upon Bengal alone ; it is a general tax imposed upon all India, and when we ask for the retention of the old scale of salt duties and the abolition of the license tax, we do not ask for a special consideration for Bengal. It might be urged that if the Government had not raised the salt duty in Southern India, there would have been the same necessity for the imposition of the License tax. But this is not clear. According to our contemporary the loss and gain from the salt policy of Government have been equally balanced, and the necessity for the license tax would therefore remain the same. But here we are at issue with him. As Lord Northbrook in his speech in the House of Lords shewed the other day the reduction of the salt duty and the tariff would come to about a million a year, while Lord Lytton estimates increased revenue from the enhancement of the salt duty in Southern India at 30 lacs of rupees. Then in Northern India local cesses have been imposed upon the agricultural population for famine purposes, and Lord Lytton in his February speech said, "I must remind the Council that we have not imposed any other form of famine-taxation on the agricultural population of those two Presidencies," that is Madras and Bombay. This was one of the reasons why the salt tax was enhanced in Southern India. As to the comparative merits of indirect and direct taxation our contemporary says that he is "in perfect accord with us;" if so, he would not we believe object to the enhancement of the salt duty in Madras and Bombay as famine taxation in lieu of the direct taxes already imposed on the Lower and the Upper Provinces of Bengal. Regarding the License tax, which is an additional famine tax, there would have been we repeat no necessity for it, if the salt duties and the tariff had not been lowered. As for the merits of the salt tax we will quote the happy expressions of Lord Lytton. His Lordship said : "It is an indirect impost, distributed, in minute daily instalments, over vast masses of population ; and, in all probability, the majority of the millions who pay it are not even conscious of its existence. It is the only obligatory tax imposed by the Government upon the masses; and the total amount of its proceeds, when compared with the numbers from whom it is collected, shows how small is the contribution of each individual." We will conclude in the words of Sir W. Muir. 'If,' he said,' there were any form of indirect taxation which could be brought to bear upon the rich, rather than upon the poor, and on the luxuries, rather than on the necessaries, of life, I would at once agree to such a tax ; but I know of none that is practicable.' 'In the one case,' he added,' we stir up angry feelings in every class throughout the country; in the other case, we peaceably realise what we require, without affecting the contentment and tranquillity of any class.' Them's our sentiments regarding the salt tax, while the License tax after all presses more upon the poor than upon the rich.

## THE HONOR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY VINDICATED.

As we said last week the honor of the Calcutta University has been vindicated by the resolution of the Senate upon the proceedings of the Medical Faculty *in re* Dr. Sircar. The position taken by the Medical Faculty was as unsound as it was intolerant. Dr. Sircar was a graduate of the Calcutta University, and nothing could have been more arbitrary and illiberal than for the University to ignore the degree which it had itself conferred upon him. But this was what the Faculty, had virtually asked the Senate to do. The Senate had nominated Dr. Sircar a member of the Faculty, and the Faculty in reply said that they wont sit with him. They had given no reasons for this extraordinary resolution except this that Dr.Sircar was a professed homœopath. Dr. Sircar, in a dignified and courteous letter, informed the Senate that while he did profess and practise homœopathy he was a free enquirer, and was not in his researches fettered by the opinions or doctrines of particular schools. He said that if the Faculty, would declare that as a physician he had forfeited the confidence of his colleagues because of the freedom of enquiry and judgment he claimed he was willing to retire. The Senate referred this letter to theFacultyfor consideration. The Facaulty did not condescend to answer the direct issue involved in Dr. Sircar's letter ; they simply reiterated their previous resolution, but this time they gave reasons, which tended more to stultify than to vindicate them. They said that homœopathy was not an inductive science, and that a follower of it could not therefore be permitted to sit with them. The Syndicate communicated the second resolution of the Faculty to Dr. Sircar, who returned a crushing reply. He shewed that the vital principle of homœopathy was based upon inductive reasoning, that in no case has homœopathy used any drug as a therapeutic agent, which had not been proved in a healthy human body, that the cause of humanity was greatly indebted to homœopathy, and that the professors of the orthodox system had in many instances directly borrowed from homœopathy without of course acknowledging their obligation. The second letter of Dr. Sircar did not leave the Faculty a leg to stand upon, and as might be expected they were very much riled. His reasoning was so logical, forcible, and explicit that no reasonable man could reject it, and we are not therefore surprised that the Senate paid no attention to the protest of the Faculty. Twenty members voted against the resolution of the Faculty and fifteen in favour of it. It was not a native majority, which carried the day. One-fourth of the majority consisted of European members ; it is also significant that four European members did not vote at all, viz., Mr. Justice Markby, Mr. Justice Jackson, Mr. Croft and Mr. Tawney. We are glad that reason and liberality have triumphed over bigotry and intolerance. But *odium medicorum*, it seems, has not yet exhausted itself. We hear that most of the resident members of the Faculty, both European and Native, have resigned the Faculty. The most notable exception, we are told, is Dr. Macleod, Secretary to the Surgeon General and editor of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, who has not resigned. Of course this move of the doctors is of a piece with their whole conduct in this unfortunate affair. Their first resolution was born of anger and bigotry, and their last act, we mean their resignation, is equally born of anger and bigotry. They had forgotten when they came to their first resolution, that as a Faculty they owed their existence to the Senate, and that it was a piece of gross insubordination on their part to question the nomination to their body of a member made by the Senate. The law had vested in the Senate the power of selecting members for the several Faculties, and if the right of any Faculty to sit with this member or that at their whim was admitted, then the Senate could not be expected to perform their functions. Suppose a Protestant refused to sit with a Catholic, or a Christian with a Hindu or a Mahomedan, would the Senate for a moment listen to such an objection on the part of the Faculty ? The Senate were responsible for the election of members ; they must be allowed to judge the qualifications of the members nominated, and if in their wisdom they selected a particular individual for a particular Faculty, it was naturally to be presumed that they had exercised their judgment in the best way they could. To override a nomination made by the Senate on the score of professional differences or from sectarian jealousy was, to our mind, a piece of impertinence and intolerance, which we are surprised did not receive a sharper notice from the Senate than it did. The Senate we think compromised their own dignity by inviting the Faculty to reconsider the matter, but this courtesy, so ill-deserved, was received by them in a most arrogant and defiant manner. They still persisted in their original resolution, and now that the Senate have very properly snubbed them by maintaining their own nomination, they have almost in a body resigned the Faculty. This is a manifestation of trade-unionism, which we were ill-prepared to see in a body of educated and well-bred gentlemen. Now, have they weighed the practical significance of their resignation? It is not only an insult to common sense, propriety, liberal thought and treatment, but an indignity to the Senate who had appointed them, and to the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, who has under the law appointed the Senate for the government of the University. With what consistency can they remain members of the University, when they have so insolently declined to serve it in that capacity in which their professional qualifications enable them to serve, and in consideration of which they were appointed by the Government to the University. According to the Bye-laws of the University every Fellow must serve on some Faculty or other, and none can remain a Fellow without being attached to a Faculty. Most of these doctors are servants of the State, and the Government which pays them has a right to exact from them *ex-officio* services; of course they can if they like refuse to undertake *ex-officio* responsibilities for want of leisure or on the score of health, but having once accepted an *ex-officio* appointment, is it open to them to throw it up, because the governing body chooses to associate with them one, against whom they happen to cherish most unreasonable professional jealousy? We are really sorry for the doctors, who have thus dragged their profession through the mire. In this country the educated native looks to the cultivated European for instruction and example in the nobler princi-

ples of conduct. But what an example have the doctors, the authors of this University scandal, set to the educated natives of India. They have shewn a spirit of bigotry and intolerance, which darkened the pages of the Middle Ages, a want of common sense, decency and respect for authority inexcusable even in half-ci lized men, and a persistency in error, which they call consistency, and an arrogance, intolerance, and insolence, which are simply deplorable. We know what caste feeling is amongst us, but these medicine-men have shewn a worse caste feeling, for in their case the demonstration is not against an infraction of the recognized rules of caste or clan, but amounts to a foul conspiracy against freedom in science, and in consequence of failure in the attempt to a gross insult to the governing body that created them. Dr. Sircar has, we understand, sought to throw oil over troubled waters by resigning his seat in the Faculty. He holds that he cannot consistently with self-respect continue to sit in the Faculty, which have twice refused to associate with him. Now that the principle for which he contended has been vindicated he can well afford to retire, and we think he has acted honorably by tendering his resignation. But we hope the Senate for the sake of their own dignity will not take advantage of Dr. Sircar's resignation and allow the members of the Faculty, who have resigned, to withdraw their resignations. These sought to tarnish the fair fame of the University by acting a gross scandal, and they ought to suffer for it.

## THE HOME MILITARY CHARGES OF INDIA.

WE ARE glad to observe that the late agitation anent the Home Military charges of India has not been resultless. It appears from a Blue-book lately published by order of Parliament that the subject has engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has recorded a Treasury minute, dated the 2nd July last, in which he has reviewed the whole question of the Home Military Charges of India Sir Stafford Northcote admits that there is an impression that "the Imperial Government demands too much from India." He does not quite assent to the charge, but quotes approvingly the following extract from the report of the Select Committee on Indian Finance appointed in 1874:

"Your Committee have received an impression . . . that charges have in some instances been imposed upon India which ought to have been borne by England. Your Committee have, however, been assured by various witnesses that a very general desire prevails among the different English Departments not to throw any charge upon India improperly. Your Committee cannot too strongly insist on the importance of securing for India strict impartiality in all her financial arrangements with this country, and they agree in the opinion which was very emphatically expressed by the Marquis of Salisbury, that the most effectual way of securing financial justice for India is for the House of Commons to be constantly watchful on her behalf."

The Select Committee, as a solution of the difficulties involved, suggested that the payments from India should be as much as possible in the form of fixed rates for particular charges, for the obvious purpose of avoiding frequent re-opening of accounts, the delays in settling claims which have led to the serious evil of the accounts having been presented to Parliament without certificate from the auditor that the payments have been allowed, as well as the inconvenience which might arise from any sudden change of policy in either administration. They think that such sums should be, in the first instance, arrived at by careful computation; but when once fixed they should continue without alteration for as many years as may be deemed advisable. The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarks that "he would be prepared to accept the definition of Imperial and Indian charges contained in the second paragraph of the passage cited provided there were some satisfactory method of deciding between the Imperial Government and the Indian Government in cases where the former asserts, but the latter denies, the presence of an Indian interest. He agrees further with the suggestion that the payments from India should be, as much as possible, in the form of fixed rates for particular charges." Sir Stafford Northcote states that the first step towards a settlement was taken in August 1877 when the Secretary of State for India proposed to the Cabinet, in cases where disputes may arise between India and some other department as to the charges to be made and recovered, a Committee of five members of the Privy Council should be appointed to decide the matter, their decision to be regarded as final. But the Committee was not ultimately assembled. The question was referred to Col. Stanley, then Financial Secretary of the Treasury, who drew up a memorandum on the subject. A memorandum was also recorded by the India Office. Both the memoranda point to the same solution of the difficulty as regards the past, viz., that past accounts should be adjusted on the basis of actual payments. In other words, that the sum paid in past years into the Imperial Exchequer should be taken in full discharge of the claims of the Imperial upon the Indian Government in respect of the effective charges paid in England on account of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India. The Chancellor of the Exchequer adds that a suggestion to adopt this basis of settlement was recently made on his behalf, by Sir H. Ibbetson, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and that the Secretary of State laid the suggestion before his Finance Committee, which passed the following Minute:—"On the understanding that the proposition of Sir H. S. Ibbetson is that the advances made on account of the effective services of Her Majesty's regiments on the East India Establishment, in each year, from 1870-71 to 1877-78, and the estimated sum of 530,000*l.* for the year 1878-79 will be accepted by the Treasury in full discharge of all claims of the War Office on that account up to the 31st March 1879, the Finance Committee recommend that the proposition be adopted." The Chancellor states that he has since been in communication with the Secretary of State for War, who agrees that the proposal to adjust past and current accounts on the principle embodied in the above-quoted paragraph of the Minute of the Finance Committee of the Secretary of State for India, subject to a limitation, to be presently mentioned, should be adopted. The Chancellor having, therefore, assured himself of all parties concerned in a settlement of the past and current accounts, strongly recommends to the Board that they should accept the sums paid, or agreed to be paid on account of the effective services of Her Majesty's regiments on the East India Establishment, from 1870-71 to 1878-79 both years inclusive, in full discharge of all claims of the Secretary of State for War on that account, up to the 31st March 1 79, subject to the following modifications, viz., that the cost of stores, arms, accoutrements, clothing, and the charges for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers should be still settled on actual bills. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thus notes the financial results of his deliberations. He finds, on reference to the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on account of the Vote for charges defrayed by the War Office for India in 1876-77 that the balance claimed by the War Office as still due to the Exchequer, for the years 1870-71 to 1876-77, both inclusive, amounts to 418,246*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, from which should be deducted the claim of 21,235*l.* on account of Royal Engineers, settled by direct claim of the War Office on the India Office leaving a net balance of 391,011*l.*, claimed by the War Office. On the other hand, the India Office dispute the correctness of a large part of the said balance. The amount, however, of their objection has not been ascertained. The Chancellor believes that the War Office would not be indisposed to concede a claim which the India Office put forward in respect of the charge for soldiers of above a certain period of service and that this concession would amount, according to the computation of the Accountant General of the War Office to about 150,000*l.* If this amount be deducted from the above-named sum of 391,000*l.*, claimed by the War Office, it leaves a net balance due to the War Office of 241,000*l.* The India Office, however, dispute other items amounting to a considerable sum, and Sir T. Seccombe expresses it as his opinion, given merely as an estimate, that the settlement proposed involves the foregoing by the Imperial Exchequer of a claim which India might admit, varying from 50,000*l.* to 130,000*l.* The net War Office claims has been stated at 241,000*l.*, the mean amount which Sir T. Seccombe is able to concede is 90,000*l.*, and the actual amount which the Imperial Exchequer will forego for the period to 31st March 1877, lies between these two sums. After consultation with the War Office and the India Office the Chancellor of the Exchequer has come to the conclusion that "the Estimates for for 1877-78 and 1878-79 are probably fairly accurate, and that they would leave no large amount of balance in dispute, and he inclines to think that the settlement which he recommends, and which the War Office and India Office concur in, will involve a surrender by the Imperial Government of a sum to which it could establish its claims, varying from 100,000*l.* to 150,000*l.*" "Looking at the condition of India at the present moment," the Chancellor says that "he is prepared to defend a settlement of account on this basis, although it involves so large a concession to India. It will at all events not be alleged on the present occasion that the Imperial Government has been too exacting; and as a compromise must involve a surrender on one side or the other, Sir Stafford Northcote thinks that Parliament would rather, in present circumstances, that the surrender should be made by the Imperial Government to India than the reverse." Passing on to the future, the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarks that the Finance Committee of the India Council recommend that the suggested compromise of an annual rate of 6*l.* 10*s.* per man of all arms in India, the numbers to be determined by the average of 12 monthly muster rolls, including all ranks be agreed to, as a settlement of all effective charges by the War Office on account of India for future years, and that the arrangement should continue for a term of 10 years, commencing from 1st April 1879. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have still some further enquiry before he accepts the capitation rate. He accordingly proposes that a Commission should be appointed jointly by the India Office, War Office, and Treasury, upon the basis contemplated by Colonel Stanley in his Memorandum of December 1877 to fix the capitation rate to be paid per man in future, and that the rate so fixed should be in force for a certain number of years, and then be subject to revision. To this proposal both the War Office and the India Office have assented.

There is at last a hope of financial justice for India in respect of its Home Military Charges. The past accounts have been settled on the basis of a fair compromise, while the future is hopeful. The pressure of public opinion from India has not thus been resultless.

## MOFUSSIL JUSTICE.

OUR morning contemporaries publish a judgment of the High Court, which affords a remarkable illustration of the way in which justice is administered in the Mofussil. There was a case of theft of a small quantity of barley in the district of Sarun; an investigation was held by the Joint-Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police; the Dewan and Khachanji of Babu Ramsarun Sing, Zemindar, were required to attend at the investigation; they were not told that they were put on trial, but the Joint-Magistrate without calling upon them for defence convicted them and sentenced them to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each. The order of the Joint-Magistrate was confirmed by the Sessions Judge of Sarun. An appeal was preferred to the High Court, which quashed the conviction. Mr. Justice Markby remarks:

"It is clear that the conviction, of these two petitioners must be set aside as illegal. It is not necessary to enter into any minute consideration of the rules laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, because at any rate it was necessary before these two persons could be convicted that they should fully understand that they were upon their trial for an offence, and what the nature of that offence was. Now the contrivance by which the petitioners were brought before the Magistrate was in itself an extremely unsatisfactory proceeding, wholly un-

worthy of those who devised it, and of those who carried it out. A notice was sent to these two persons by the District Superintendent of Police, informing them that with reference to the charge of theft of barley of one Gocool Tewary and others, that it was necessary to ascertain from them certain facts, and they were therefore written to in order that they should attend at the camp of the District Superintendent of Police the next day at 8 A.M. That notice is dated the 13th March, 1878. That was not a legal summons which the petitioners were bound to obey, but it is one which out of good feeling and respect would be almost universally obeyed coming from an European officer to persons in the position of the petitioners."

Again :

So far from removing any doubt that arises from the statements of the petitioners that they had not been informed what the charge against them was, that explanation really seems to show almost conclusively that they were not so informed. It is nowhere asserted by the Joint-Magistrate that he communicated the contents of the letter from the Police Officer to the accused, and it is very extraordinary that that letter does not appear upon the record.

The Joint-Magistrate thought it of so little importance that he did not even preserve it, and could not produce it when asked to do so. It has been argued before us that the petitioner's own petition when taken together with the record shows that they were informed what the nature of the charge was. I think it is impossible that the examination of the petitioners which appears in the Joint-Magistrate's record at the end of the proceeding was taken before the evidence of the witnesses was recorded, but from the perusal of that examination, I think it impossible to infer that the accused were informed what the charge against them was, or that they were given thereby to understand that they were about to be put upon their trial for any particular offence. The first question that was put to the petitioner, Achraj Lall, was a question relating to the charge of theft, and it was in reference to that, and not with reference to any charge against himself, that he had been summoned to attend. No doubt some very general questions were put to him as to whether or not he had given any information of any theft at all, but what then passed seems to me to be more like a scolding by the Joint-Magistrate for general misconduct than an inquiry such as is contemplated by section 206 of the Criminal Code, and such as would show a man that he was about to be put upon his trial for any particular offence. It was argued before us that the first document which appears on the Joint-Magistrate's record was the complaint in this case, and it is headed no doubt, "The complaint of Seo Prashad Lall," but the use of the word "complaint" is merely accidental because many of the depositions which follow are also headed in that way.

Mr. Justice Prinsep concurs with his colleague, and says :

The object of the Code is to secure a fair trial to anybody accused of a criminal charge, and it requires that in a summons case there should be ordinarily a complaint, and a summons specifying the nature of the complaint. There are certain expressions used in the Code the object of which is to prevent certain irregularities in matters of form from interfering with the course of justice, but in the present case, and in fact in all summons cases, it is absolutely necessary that a person in the presence of a Magistrate should know that he is there about to be tried, or in the terms of section 206 that the substance of the complaint should be stated to him, and he should be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted. Now, there is nothing in the present case to indicate that either the dewan or the khajanchee who were in attendance to give information regarding a theft case were informed that they were themselves under trial. The nature of the questions put to them, and information required, would, as has already been pointed out by Mr. Justice Markby, be more in the nature of finding fault with them for some want of co-operation with the police in that case of theft, and would not necessarily inform them that they were then upon their trial for failing in their duty to report that offence which had not yet been proved before the Magistrate, and therefore they would naturally infer that before that offence was proved, no further proceedings could be taken against them.

Accordingly the conviction was quashed. But in the meantime the unfortunate persons had undergone imprisonment, and who is to make good the loss of reputation or compensate the indignities and hardships, which these persons, who are men of some position in their own society, have sustained? Will no notice be taken of the conduct of the Joint-Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police? The whole case is most scandalous, and we are surprised to find that the Sessions Judge had confirmed the conviction. We do hope that the Government will take some steps to repress the vigour beyond the law of these dispensers of law and justice.

## THE LANGUAGES OF THE EAST INDIES.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains a remarkable article on the Languages of the East Indies. It is interesting, learned, and we may say sparkling. At the outset the *Reviewer* says, the earliest written document in India is the inscription of Asoka, which is subsequent to the invasion of India by Alexander the Great, and the language, in which those inscriptions are written, is one of the Prakrits, which are manifestly of Aryan and Sanskritic origin. The Prakrits have long ago died themselves and given place to a new crop of vernaculars, but the discovery of these Aryan inscriptions on the western coast at Gujerat, on the eastern coast at Cuttack, and on the Ganges at Allahabad, places the fact beyond doubt, that the present ethnical distribution of the Aryan, Dravidian, Kolarian, and Tibeto-Burman people, must have settled itself before the time of Alexander. The writer classifies the languages of the East Indies into eight families *viz.*, I. The Indo-European or Aryan. II. The Dravidian. III. The Kolarian. IV. The Tibeto-Burman. V. The Khasi. VI. The Tai. VII. The Mon-Anam. VIII. The Malayan. Of these, the first belongs to that morphological class, which is called the Inflexive : the three next to the Agglutinative ; the three next to the Monosyllabic ; and the last to the Polynesian type. There are no less than 140 languages in the East Indies, of which 5 are dead and 135 living. The first of these dead languages, says the *Reviewer*, is Sanskrit, the influence of which is felt in all the Indic branches of the first family, except the two first, which must be considered pre-Sanskritic. The first four of the Dravidian languages also are deeply affected by Sanskritic influence. The influence of Sanskrit is also felt in the Java group of the Malayan family, having been introduced with the Hindu religion into that island from the East Coast of India at a period which is quite uncertain. The influence of the Prakrits is in some particulars greater. The Magadhi, better known as the Pali, became the vehicle of Buddhistic teaching, and has deeply affected the Sinhalese, itself the offspring of another Prakrit, the Burmese, the Mon, the Kambojian, and Siamese. From other Prakrits, some of the Aryan vernaculars are traced in direct descent. Another important dead language, of which a vast literature has survived, is the Kawi, or Archaic Javanese. The great Hindi language, says the *Reviewer*, is spoken by eighty millions of people in upwards of thirty dialects. Other dialects are poisoned, as it were, with Kolarian and Dravidian vocabulary. Some are free from, others are hopelessly tainted with, the Mahomedan importations ; but generally all keep the strong backbone of Hindi structure. The Bengali language is spoken by thirty-six millions in the delta of the Ganges, pretty equally divided betwixt Mahomedans and Hindus. Adjoining Bengali is the Uriya language, which is spoken by a population of eight millions in the provinces of Bengal and Madras and the Central Provinces. They are chiefly Hindus, and use a separate character which, though primarily a modification of the Nagri, has undergone that change which is the leading feature of the characters of Southern India and of Further India, arising from the fact that the use of the palm leaf and the iron style has compelled the writer to substitute circular for straight strokes. In speaking of the Marathi language-field, the *Reviewer* says, we must carefully distinguish betwixt the limits of the Marathi political domination and the boundaries of the Marathi-speaking population. This language is spoken in the central and southern portions of the Bombay province, a portion of the Nizam's dominions, and the eastern portion of the Central Provinces. It is bounded by the ocean on the west, impinges on Gujarati to the north, and on the east and south comes in contact with Telugu and Malayalam of the Dravidian family. The population is reckoned at ten millions Hindus and Mahomedans.

The *Reviewer* deserves great commendation for his patient and learned researches. May we venture to express a hope that he will not drop the subject but follow up his investigations by discussing in detail the characteristics of the different families of the languages, which he has barely touched upon in the article under notice.

## THE RAINFALL OF THE WORLD.

MR. E. D. ARCHIBALD, Professor of Mathematics, Patna College, has written a very interesting pamphlet on the rainfall of the world. The object of the writer is to elucidate the connection between sunspots and rainfall. He says, "the apparent periodic recurrence of famine in Southern India in former years near the epoch of minimum sunspot, and the recent conjunction of famine in India, China, the Cape, Brazil, Australia, New Guinea, &c., at an exceptionally protracted period of sunspot minimum, have tended to bring the question of a possible periodic variation in the rainfall of the world more than ever within the pale of practical and administrative economy." The hypothesis assumed makes the intensity of solar radiation vary inversely with the frequency and area of solar spots, being greatest when the sun's disc is least spotted, and *vice versa*. In comparing terrestrial rainfall with the eleven-year (the shortest and most convenient) period of sunspot variation, we must of course, says Mr. Archibald, assume that any recurrent secular change in the amount of registered rainfall, whether seasonal or annual, approximately coinciding, either directly or inversely, with changes in sunspot frequency, is simply and solely an indirect effect, through the agency of wind and vapour currents, of simultaneous secular changes in solar radiation, themselves directly referable to certain solar physical changes indicated by, and co-existent with, though not at all necessarily caused by, the changes in solar spot in frequency and area. Any theory that supposes the sunspots to exert a direct and specific influence upon rainfall independently of, and in addition to, its proximate terrestrial causes, violates the fundamental principle upon which all possible connection between solar physical and terrestrial meteorological changes is based,—*viz.*, that solar radiant heat is the prime and sole cause of all terrestrial weather, and that secular changes in this alone, are believed to be capable of causing effective secular changes in terrestrial meteorological currents. Though, rain is not a simple function of any one of the immediate effects of solar heat, its amount, at any given place, on any given day, Mr. Archibald remarks, is a resultant effect depending principally upon (1) the latitude, (2) the season of the year, (3) position, whether marine or continental, (4) direction and velocity of the wind, (implicitly connected with 1 and 2,) (5) relative position with respect to mountain chains, (6) elevation above the sea, (7) soil, whether covered with forests and vegetation, or arid and bare." Mr. Archibald has lucidly explained the subject and adduced a good array of facts and observations in support of his position. But our knowledge of meteorological phenomena is limited. Meteorological observations are taken only in countries, which are within the pale of European civilization, that is to say in the countries of Europe, in the British colonies and dependencies and in America. But even there the meteorological registers are a recent institution. Sufficient time has not elapsed to enable the student of science to rest his theory on solid ground. In India for instance except in some of the chief towns there were no meteorological stations three years ago. There are still no stations to register rainfall in some of the countries beyond India. The subject is of great practical importance, and any contribution to its elucidation should be thankfully received by the public.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

MR. JUSTICE MARKBY vacates the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and the Graduates' Society of Calcutta have very properly resolved to present him with a valedictory address. We insert in another

column their advertizement convening a public meeting on the subject. Mr. Markby has been a great friend of liberal education in India and eminently deserves an expression of our gratitude.

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HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has appointed Sir Alexandar Arbuthnot to succeed Mr. Justice Markby as Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexandar has always taken a deep interest in the cause of Indian education. He was the first Director of Public Instruction in Madras, and worked the Education Despatch of 1854 in that Presidency.

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WE ARE glad to learn that the Meeting held on last Saturday to vote an address of thanks to Mr. Gladstone and other M. Ps. who vindicated the liberty of the Vernacular Press in the late debate in theHouse of Commons was a great success. The best speech delivered on the occasion was that of Babu Surendranath Banerjea. We propose to notice the meeting when a full report is published. In the meantime we give below the first Resolution, which was the pith of the proceedings:

"That this Meeting considers the late debate in the House of Commons on the Vernacular Press Act, as an auspicious event for the cause of good government in India, which together with the righteous and unbiassed tone of the English press on the subject, shews that the leaders of the English nation have no sympathy with the arbitrary, intolerant and repressive policy of that measure, that they recognize the claims of the people of this country to the rights of British citizenship, acknowledge the necessity of governing India according to the liberal principles of English rule and the responsibility of Parliament to secure the practical applications of those principle; and as this happy result has in no small degree, been due to the advocacy of the claims of the Vernacular Press, by the Rright Hon'ble W. E. Gladstone, this Meeting desires to convey to that illustrious Statesman its humble but heartfelt acknowledgements and its deep sense of gratitude, for so nobly vindicating, on behalf of the unrepresented millions of India, the cause of free speech and good government in India, which has been seriously threatened by the enactment of the Vernacular Press Law."

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THE LAST number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains the correspondence between the Director of Public Instruction and the Government of Bengal regarding the offer by the Hon'ble the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore of a scholarship and a gold medal in the form of Keyur or armlet to be awarded to successful candidates at the annual examination of the students of the Sanskrit *toles*, which the Government has lately instituted. We announced this public-spirited offer of the Maharaja a few issues back. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor accepts this offer and desires "that an expression of his thanks may be conveyed to the Maharajah for this example of his public spirit and liberality." The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal further requests the Director of Public Instruction to report what steps should be taken to revive and encourage the Sanskrit Toles. He adds, "it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that grants might be given to Toles based on the number of the pupils passing by a certain standard." We do hope that due effect will be given to Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nayarutna's scheme in connection with this subject.

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BABU RAMPROSAD NARAIN SING a native gentleman of Muksudpore in Gya has given a thrilling evidence of his courage and sporting skill. Six man-eating tigers had infested the road between Hazareebagh and Ranchi and had killed it is believed about 100 persons. All endeavours to destroy these ferocious animals had proved futile until this Indian Nimrod came out with his guns. He camped out in the jungle; and in six months he succeeded in catching four living tigers and in killing two others. He has thus made the road quite safe for travellers by day and night, and the people who had deserted their villages have returned to their homes and occupations. The Lieutenant Governor in recognition of the services rendered by this gentleman has directed the Commissioner of Chotah Nagpore Division to convey to him the thanks of Government, and to take an early opportunity of presenting to him in a suitable manner on behalf of Government a double barrelled gun and rifle.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Revd. Mr. Robinson, Government Bengali Translator. He was a Baptist Missionary, and was formerly an assistant of the late Mr. Marshman. When the *Bengali Government Gazette* was removed from Serampore he was appointed Government Translator, Reporter of the Vernacular Press, and Librarian of the Bengali Library of the Bengal Government on a consolidated salary of Rs. 780 a month. It has always struck us as an anomaly that a European should act as Bengali Translator to Government. In the other provinces this anomaly does not exist. In Bombay a Native gentleman is the Government Translator and the same is the case in the N. W. P. We hope the present opportunity will be taken to remove this anomaly from Bengal. The Bengal Government lately appointed a native gentleman of Behar as Hindustani Translator, and a native gentleman is the Urya Translator in Orissa. Why should not a Bengali be appointed Bengali Translator to Government in Bengal? This is an appointment to which the Bengali has an inherent right, and we hope Sir Ashley Eden, who justly holds that offices which may fitly be held by natives should be given to natives, will not deny them natural justice in this instance. If necessary the two appointments of Translator and Reporter on the Vernacular Press may be separated, but there is no good reason so far as we can see why these two offices should not be conferred upon natives, when they are peculiarly fitted for both of them.

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MORE SCANDAL about the Surat trials. The *Bombay Gazette* publishes the following telegram:

*Surat, August* 30.—At the trial of the Surat editors yesterday, Rosenbeg Ameerbeg, witness for the prosecution, retracted his statement made before the Magistrate, saying that it was given through the *zoolum* of the police. *At the sitting of the Court to-day, Mr. Gill applied that Inspector Motilal and his police clerk should be committed to jail during the trial for contempt of the Court's order against communication with the witnesses.* The application was refused. Tribhowun Bhicka, another witness, retracted his evidence to-day, saying that he gave it because Inspector Motilal intimidated him and kept him under surveillance. Mr Ollivant was cross-examined at great length as to the public excitement in Surat about the time of the riots, and about the bitter animosity borne against the accused Mr. Goolabdas by vakils and others, including Mr. Kallabhoy, vakil for the prosecution. Mr. Ollivant's cross-examination is to be resumed on Monday. At the rising of the Court to-day the application for bail was renewed. The judge declined to make an immediate order, but will dispose of the application on Monday.

We have since learnt that the application has been refused.

*Apropos* of this case "A Briton" thus writes to the *Times of India*:

"It is to be hoped that the circumstance of the victims of the official prosecution at Surat being "natives"—I refer more especially to the two editors— does not deter the two daily journals of Bombay from commenting on the special features of this disgraceful trial as they occur. Possibly the conventional and generally wholesome rule of *sub judice* acts in stay of current comment; but that rule or custom was very properly disregarded in the Dewey and Bedford cases. It certainly ought not to stand between the public opinion of the Presidency town and these all but helpless victims of mofussil tyranny and police machinations. The evil character and vindictive animus of these prosecutions has from the first been obvious to every one,—except perhaps the Chief Justice who could only know what was brought before him.

It may be a fair question to ask whether the authorities would have gone on in this way, if the unfortunte Surat editors were Europeans.

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THIS HORRIBLE tale of Bulgarian and Russian atrocities is given in certain despatches from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and ten other gentlemen:

"Slaughter and persecution of the inoffensive Mahomedan persuasion, outrages upon their women and destruction of their property, are rife in every district occupied by the Russians, and nowhere, except, perhaps, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Russian head-quarters, where friendly newspaper correspondents are entertained, do theRussian military and civil authorities take any adequate and effective steps to prevent them or to protect their unhappy victims. This cruel spirit of persecution is not directed against Mussulmans alone. It is extended to Greeks, Catholics, and Jews, and all who are not of the Orthodox Bulgarian faith. . . . It is the deliberate intention to exterminate or to remove from it the whole Mahomedan population I might almost go further, and say, all those who do not belong to the Bulgarian creed recognized as Orthodox by the Russo-Greek Church. Unless Her Majesty's Government and some other Powers step in to protect the unfortunate victims of Russian and Bulgarian persecution, should there be yet time to do so, this work, undertaken in the name of humanity, civilization, and Christianity, will be fully accomplished."

It is said that not a single Turkish young woman here has escaped violation. To this hour the Turkish females are continually liable to outrage, and dare not make any complaint. The new Bulgarian police are reported to be most active in these shamefull proceedings, indulging their own inclination as well as pandering to those Russian officers by whom they are liberally paid for their vile services."

"In the Roman Catholic village of Douwandja, a young nun was lately, during more than a week, daily violated by several orthodox Bulgarians. At Tohitak, a Greek girl has been treated, again by Bulgarians, in the same way as the Catholic nun at Douwandja.

Will the Christian conscien ce of Europe allow these outrages upon humanity to pass unavenged?

# LOCAL.

## MEETING OF THE SENATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

*31st August* 1878.

☞ As reporters are not admitted to the sittings of the Senate of the Calcutta University, we publish this report supplied from memory, and hope that the reader will overlook its imperfections.—ED. H. P.

PRESENT,—Mr. Justice Markby, Vice-Chancellor in the Chair, Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, Mr. Justice Prinsep, Mr. Justice Romeshchunder Mittra, Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Mr. Croft, Mr. Branson, Mr. Phillips, Major Jarrett, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Millet, Drs. Patridge, Cayley, Macleod, Lewis, Anderson, Very Revd. Father Lafont, Revd. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Pedler, Mr. W. M. Souttar, Mr. Medlicott, Mr. H. Bell, Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore, Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadur, Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjea, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Babu Juggadanand Mookerjea, Hon'ble Mohinymohun Roy, Babu Annadapersad Banerjea, Babu Shamachurn Sircar, Babu Durgachurn Law, Babu Krishnakomul Bhuttacharjea, Babu Kalichurn Banerjea, Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjea, Mr. O. C. Dutt, Hon'ble Syud Ameer Ali, Moulvi Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur, Moulavi Tamizkhan Khan Bahadur, Revd. Lalbehary Dey, Pundit Maheshchunder Nyaratna, and Mr. C. H. Tawney, Registrar.

After disposing of the applications for the Tagore Law Professorship and certain other matters the Senate proceeded to consider the Resolution of the Medical Faculty and Dr. Sircar's letter in reference thereto regarding his nomination to that body. Dr. Partridge rose to make some remarks. The Vice-Chancellor expressed his opinion that unless he had some definite propositions to make it would not be proper for him to address the meeting. Dr. Partridge replied that he did mean to propose a resolution.

Dr. Partridge began by making some comments on the second letter of Dr. Sircar. He made mention of the medical corporations in England, which were not Government establishments, and the non-recognition of a degree by them did not alter the legal status of the holder. He referred to the Medical Act, and stated that nobody was entitled to medical remuneration whose name was not in the British Register. He also referred to the Act now before Parliament. He said that the explanation offered by the Medical Faculty was only a matter of courtesy to Dr. Mahendralal Sircar. The Medical Faculty had not the slightest wish to exercise any authority over his belief and mode of practice. A discussion on the merits of Homœopathy was not essentially necessary in the Senate. The only question on the *tapis* was, the simple Resolution of the Faculty. Was the Faculty to be dissolved and reconstituted? If this was not the sense of the Senate, the Resolution of the Faculty should be supported by them. He moved that the Senate rescind the Resolution passed by them nominating Dr. Mahendralal Sircar to the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Cayley seconded the motion.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra thought the resolution proposed was a great mistake, but it was only one of a series which made a complete comedy of errors. The first error was committed when the name of Dr. Mahendralal Sircar was proposed for the Faculty of Medicine. It was not at all wanted; and it brought discord into a—if not happy at least a—peaceful family. The second mistake was committed by the Faculty of Medicine when they recorded a resolution for the expulsion of Dr. Mahendralal Sircar from their body. It was not at all necessary, and it served only to make a mountain of a mole-hill. If they did not want the breath of homœopathy to come between the wind and their dignity the Faculty could have easily attained their object without having recourse to so serious a resolution. None knew better than Englishmen how to send a man to Coventry,—it was a peculiarly English practice—and had it been resorted to, Dr. Mahendralal Sircar would have been driven from the Faculty at the very first meeting. He would never have attended a second; and he would have been got rid of in the easiest way possible. And with such a ready means at command it was a grave mistake to resort to a formal and ostentatious vote of expulsion. The third mistake was committed by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar when he wrote the last para. of the letter which was submitted at the last meeting, and in which he offered to resign in the event of the Faculty of Medicine not being satisfied with his explanations. Read off-hand and without an eye to criticism it could not be taken in any other sense than that of an unqualified offer of resignation,—a complete surrender at

discretion. But at the same time the scarcely noticed little word "thereby," which overrode his offer, kept a wide door open for discussion. When he (the speaker) heard the last para. of the letter he was very much disgusted, and so were many other persons present at the meeting; and he (Dr. Mitra) had made up his mind not to have any thing further to do with the matter. But he was subsequently obliged to change his opinion. He felt he had a duty to perform. As a member of the University he had a small fraction of responsibility resting on him and he was bound to act accordingly, and hence the part he took in the discussions of the day. The fourth mistake was committed by the Faculty of Medicine; and he was surprised that it had been committed by so learned a body thoroughly conversant with the ways of the world. Had the Faculty taken Dr. Mohendralal Sircar at his word, and simply said that they were not satisfied with the explanation given, there would have been an end of the matter, and a satisfactory end it would have been. Dr. Sircar would have had his mouth closed, and, however much he might have riggled he could not have escaped. He would have been held like an eel in the well-sanded grip of a scullion. Resignation would have been the only resource left him, and a thorough gentleman as he was,—and his greatest enemy did not deny him that attribute—out of respect for his own words he would have resorted to it. But the Faculty descended to argument, and thereby let go their hold. And the arguments they resorted to were of the weakest kind, full of fallacies and misstatements and they altogether changed the aspect of the question at issue. The speaker had the highest respect for the members of the Faculty of Medicine. Some of them were his personal friends, and he was loath to say any thing that would give them offence. As a body of educated English gentlemen the medical profession in Calcutta included members, who were second to no other in thorough escientific attainments and high social standing, and under ordinary circumstances he would never have taken upon himself to criticise the doings of the elite of that body. But truth was supreme, and must override all other considerations. It had been remarked by the mover of the resolution that the arguments had been given out of courtesy to Dr. Sircar. But such a courtesy to one who was recommended to be expelled neck and crop was the merest mockery, and the arguments were so fallacious that they could not by any means commend the action proposed. The learned members of the Faculty were particularly anxious to assure the Senate that they had not been impelled by any vindictive motive in making their proposition. They say, "The Faculty do not, in the very faintest degree, desire to impose restriction upon the most perfect freedom of opinion and practice in medical science," nor do they pretend "to condemn a professional brother" for entertaining views "divergent from their own." But was that correct? Was it consistent with the course of action they had adopted with reference to their erring 'brother'? What their desire was was best known to them, but their action divulged that they were very hostile to their heterodox brother. They proposed to expel him from a place of honor such as it was, and to cast a slur on his professional character, and yet they would fain make the Senate and the public believe that they were not thereby trying to place restriction on perfect freedom of opinion in scientific matters. They would not associate with a man even in public business, and yet they wished to maintain that they were acting fairly and liberally towards him. Such protestations have been made by all who wished to tyrranise over their fellow-men, but they have never succeeded in obtaining the confidence of right-minded men. When the Hindoos sought to deprive apostates of their ancestral property they said the apostates deliberately gave up their claim to the property of their ancestors, they kicked away their brethern, and preferred their spiritual to their worldly rights, and they should therefore not be allowed to inherit the property of their Hindu parents and relatives. But the British Government thought differently, and that very justly, and passed a law declaring that none should incur any such penalty for the sake of his religious opinion. Thrice did Baron Rothschild appear before the bar of the House of Commons, and thrice was he sent away, because he could not subscribe to certain religious dogmas. There was no question about his fitness for office, he was duly elected by the people, and he had all the benefits of the English constitution secured to him, but his religious opinion stood in the way of his acting as a member of Parliament, and the good sense of the English public and of Parliament at last did him justice by passing the Act for the removal of the Disability of the Jews. The fact was that every let or hindrance to a man's enjoying to the utmost the rights and privileges of the community to which he belongs, and to which he is entitled by his ability and his social position, on account of individual and national opinion on particular matters, was a restriction—nay an injustice of which he had every right to complain. Lord Macaulay had most emphatically shown this in his essay on the Disability of the Jews, and as every member of the Senate had read it, it was not necessary to quote from it. Dr. Sircar was one of the most distinguished eleves of the University, and he was in every way fit to sit on its councils, and he was to be driven to rustication simply because he entertained heterodox opinion about the doses in which certain drugs were to be administered. If that was not putting him under a ban the speaker knew not what would be a restriction. It was true that the rustication was proposed to be limited to the Faculty of Medicine. But it was not in the power of the Faculty to do more, and so they did not attempt it. The second statement of the Faculty involved a gross fallacy. The Faculty maintain "that Homœopathy is based upon principles and methods of enquiry which are diametrically opposed to what they believe to be true principles and methods of sound, logical, inductive reasoning, a careful and thorough-going research." or in other and simpler words that which was sometimes wrong and sometimes right was to be preferred to that which was invariably wrong. This was a gross fallacy. That which was invariably wrong was not necessarily worse than that which was sometimes right and sometimes wrong. The reverse of the case was often but too true. Pulling out his watch the speaker said, this watch is invariably wrong, it goes two to five minutes too fast or too slow, but it is infinitely better and more useful than the watch that did not go, and was on that account mathematically exact twice every twenty-four hours. (A laugh). The meeting may laugh at the illustration, but it was used by the greatest logician of the day to illustrate that class of fallacy. The next argument urged by the Faculty was that "there would be no common meeting ground of thought or opinion between themselves and individuals who profess or practise Homœopathy." This however was as incorrect as the preceding. All the leading subjects of medical study were common among the Homœopath and the Allopath. They both recognised the same Anatomy, the same Physiology, the same Surgery, the same Chemistry, the same Midwifery and the same Dentistry, and in all those they had a common meeting ground of thought and opinion. They differed not in the least in such matters, and there could not be any thing but a consensus of opinion regarding them. Doctors were not noted for their unanimity. Proverbially the reverse was the case; but in all the subjects named they could not but agree to the fullest extent to which any two doctors could agree, and in all of them they had an extensive field for meeting in common, as they possibly could wish. The only subject in which the Allopath differed from the Homœopath was regarding the doses of medicine; in that one rode his infinitessimal hobby, the other the wooden horse of heroic doses. But that single difference could not in any way affect the position of the Homœopath in the Faculty of Medicine. His opinion as that of a single individual could not in any appreciable degree influence the action of the other members. Had the proposition before the meeting been the propriety of appointing a Homœopath as a teacher in the Medical College or even an examiner, the question would have been different. But no such functions appertained to the Faculty; they were only advisers of the Senate in medical subjects, and the advice always came in the form of resolutions or reports adopted by a majority at a meeting of the Faculty, and the opinion of a heterodox individual would be nowhere in such cases. The next argument was an important one, and if it could be shown that it was correct the Senate should be entirely governed by it. The Faculty urge that "taking an earnest interest in the success and prestige of the Calcutta University, specially in the welfare of its medical graduates, the Faculty cannot consent to be partakers in the introduction of a change which would imperil that success, and deteriorate the value of the University medical degrees." And if this should really be the case, the speaker would be the last to advocate any change. But he was not aware of any change. Believers in Homœopathy were connected with the University from a long time, and nothing in the way of change had lately been proposed. The presence of a Homœopath in the Faculty was practically not more noxious than his presence in the Senate. The speaker was not aware that the medical degrees of the Calcutta University were at present recognized by the Universities and medical corporations in England. He had read in a recent number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* that Sir Joseph Fayrer and other friends of the Calcutta University were only "trying" to get the Calcutta degrees recognised, but that they had not yet attained their end, though there was every likelihood of their attempts proving successful. Nor was he aware of any such act of Parliament as the mover of the resolution had referred to. He was aware of the Bill for the amendment of the Medical Acts submitted to the Upper House by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon the President of Her Majesty's Privy Council, but it had not gone to the lower House and could not be the law of the land until passed by the Commons at the next sessions. Such as it was that Bill, instead of putting obstructions in the way of degrees tainted by Homœopathic taint, went quite the other way. The Duke of Richmond wished particularly to prevent sectarianism and trade, guild predilections from obstructing the progress of medical science. All he insisted upon was a fair knowledge of the science however acquired. In his speech his Grace referred to clauses 5 to 7 of his Bill which enabled "a person who had obtained a medical diploma entitling him to practise in a colony or in a foreign country to be registered on proof of good character, if the diploma is recognised by the general Medical Council, as representing a degree of knowledge tested by examination, equal to that which is required for obtaining in the United Kingdom a qualification for registration. If the General Council refuses to recognise a diploma, an appeal is allowed to the Privy Council." In this there was nothing that could imply that the registration would be withheld if a member of the Faculty of Medicine of the University granting the diploma should be supposed to be a Homœopath, but on the contrary, every assurance was given that should the General Medical Council be guided by narrow sectarian jealousy, or unreasoning antipathy, they should be overridden by Her Majesty's Privy Council, and perfect fair play should be insured to all comers. In the face of this it would be absurd to suppose that the retention of Dr. Sircar in the Faculty of Medicine would be prejudicial to the interests of the University. It was worthy of note that when the Duke of Richmond's Bill was drafted, it must have been well known to him that in Canada the candidates for medical degrees are required to pass an examination in Homœopathy, and to show that they not only knew the principles of Allopathy thoroughly, but were also acquainted with those of Homœopathy, and that notwithstanding this open teaching and learning of Homœopathy, the degrees were declared to be good and fit to be registered in England. Nor was the idea of the appeal for the first time broached by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The feeling of trade jealosy which prevailed in certain quarters was well known in England for sometime before, and the Government took particular care to repress it as much as possible. A remarkable instance of this was afforded by the charter of the Royal College of Physicians. The twenty-third section of that charter, which was the Medical Act, Victoria 21 cap. 90, runs thus: "In case it shall appear to the General Council that an attempt has been made by any body entitled under this Act to grant qualifications, to impose upon any candidate offering himself for examination an obligation to adopt, or refrain from adopting, the practice of any particular theory of medicine or surgery, as a test or condition of admitting him to examination, or of granting a certificate, it shall be lawful for the said Council to represent the same to Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and the said Privy Council may thereupon issue an injunction to such body so acting, directing them to desist from such practice, and, in the event of their not complying therewith, then to order that such body should cease to have the power of conferring any right to be registered under the Act so long as they shall continue such practice." In this not only was no restriction put upon heterodox theories in medicine, but a positive penalty attached to refusal to recognize such theories, and with that section before them the Senate could not believe that there was any valid reason to rusticate a learned and honored member of their body for being suspected to be tainted with some slight soupcon of homœopathy, though the accused himself repudiated the title of a Homœopath and claimed that of a physician. The apprehension of non-recognition in England was in fact utterly unfounded,—it was the merest scarecrow, and should not have the smallest attention paid to it. The mover of the resolution had said something about persons tainted by homœopathy not being entitled to remuneration under certain medical Acts of England. But surely if the degree-holders could under the proposed Act get themselves registered; they would find no difficulty whatever in realising their fees. The main object of the registration was to ensure their status in the profession, and having got that they could not be deprived of their dues. But at the worst that would apply to Homœopaths and could not by any means apply to persons who practised Allopathy, but who had obtained their degrees from a University in the Faculty of Medicine of which there was a Homœopath. To connect them as cause and effect was as far fetched as it was unworthy of the learned gentleman who had moved the resolution. The speaker said he had gone through the arguments *seriatim* to show that there was nothing whatever in the Resolution of the Faculty of Medicine which would for a moment justify the action which the Senate were called upon to take. However unpleasant it may be to say so it was evident that the movement had been made with a view to punish a heterodox brother. The whole course of action of the Faculty showed that it was so. Nor was it at all remarkable or unnatural. It was in human nature to be displeased with those who rose in rebellion against a routine system. The speaker as a Hindu disliked those who became perverts from his religion and kicked away their parents and relatives, and Christians did the same when persons of their faith renounced Christianity; and no wonder therefore that allopathic doctors should dislike him who should, after having been brought up in their faith, abjure them and betake to infinitesimal doses, and try to cast a slur on his professional reputation. But the Senate as the governing body of the University should not be influenced by any such motive. The consideration had taken up much time, but the subject was of great importance for the honor and credit of the University, and could not be disposed of in a summary manner. There was yet one point more to which Dr. Mitra would advert before he resumed his seat. He was surprised at the threat conveyed in the remark made by the learned mover of the resolution to the effect that non-compliance with the request of the Faculty would lead to "a reconstruction of the Faculty." The speaker was extremely sorry to hear that such a threat had been put forth. It was highly improper to attempt to force the Senate to a particular line of action by a threat, and the Senate should on no account be controlled by so unbecoming a means. The speaker had much faith in the good sense of the gentlemen who composed the Faculty, and could not for a moment believe that as servants of Government by whom they had been appointed members of the University, they would evince so reprehensible a spirit of insubordination as to resign their seats in the Faculty, for an appointment legally and fairly made by their superiors—the Senate. No, that was impossible, and the Senate need not at all apprehend any such contingency. The speaker had no faith in Homœopathy, and did not at all care for the theory of infinitesimals. Nor had he any sympathy for those who did so. He did not speak to advocate the cause of Homœopathy nor for the sake of Dr. Mahendralal Sircar. Dr. Sircar, notwithstanding the slur that would be cast on him by being driven out of the University, would be no great loser. There were dupes enough in Calcutta who would continue to swallow his globules and pay him his fee, and he would go on as well as he did; he would most likely prosper all the better for the prosecution. But the reputation of the University was a matter of vital importance, and the speaker was most anxious that it should not suffer from an unworthy action on the part of the meeting. It rested with the meeting to decide whether the University should be known to the public and posterity as composed of the representatives of those who condemned Galileo, or of educated English gentlemen of the latter half of the 19th century; whether the Fellows should be the leaders of trade guilds and professional jealousy, or liberal patrons of science; whether they should be men at strike ready to ratten those who did not fall in their ways, or upholders of perfect freedom of thought and action; whether they should be the administrators of a moral Lynch law, or the protectors of honest and independent enquiry into the arcana of nature; and it was earnestly to be hoped that their decision should not disappoint the public. Dr. Mitra concluded by moving an amendment to this effect that the letter of Dr. Mahendralal Sircar and the resolution of the Faculty of Medicine be recorded.

Dr. Macleod wished to remove the impression under which Dr. Rajendralala Mitra was evidently laboring. He was sure that the Medical Faculty did not mean to cast any professional slur on Dr. Mahendralal Sircar. They respected his independance and brave advocacy of homœopathy. He was quite at liberty to investigate any system and advocate its cause. They did not mean to put any impediment to his administration of globules and drops. He remarked that he was quite aware that the Duke of Richmond's Act, referred to by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, had not passed the House of Lords. Dr. Rajendralal Mitra had drawn attention to the apparent discrepancy between the statement made in the *Medical Gazette* and the Faculty's Resolution. For his own part he did not perceive the slightest discrepancy. He made some remarks about the Calcutta degrees suffering from the Senate's recognition of Homœopathy. It was possible that the Calcutta degrees might not after this be recognized at home. As regards the Charter, its tendency was exactly opposite to what Dr. Rajendralal Mitra had represented. With respect to the practice in Canada, he admitted entire ignorance. But he could not help saying that American practices should not be quoted for imitation and set forth as a guide. It was well known that degrees are sold in America. He pointed out that in one place, Dr. Mahendralal had mentioned that the members of the Faculty did not try Homœopathy, and in another that they were trying it every day! Again, the professions of Dr. Mahendralal Sircar as stated in his paper were not in harmony with the advertisements in his journal as regards infinitesimals. The issue in his opinion was not with reference to Dr. Sircar's professional status or liberty,—the position was exactly as stated in the Faculty's Resolution. The fact was that there would be endless differences in case Dr. Sircar had a seat on the Faculty. There would be no peace. He pointed to Dr.

Sircar's last letter and said "here were 7 pages of unnecessary discussion." What would prevent him, when in the Faculty, from firing off such letters as often as he liked! It would certainly be subversive of concord and detrimental to public interests. He therefore cordially supported the Resolution proposed by Dr. Partridge.

The Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea said that he must begin by protesting against the last speaker's finding of inconsistency against Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar by contrasting his letters to the Senate in which he speaks *discriminately* of himself as a Homœopath with his previous publications from which Dr. Macleod cites a sentence which he thinks savours of homœopathy in the popular invidious sense of the term. Not that he (the speaker) believes there is any real inconsistency. He (the speaker) has also looked into Dr. Sircar's Magazine and could declare that his previous writings strongly corroborate the sentiments contained in these letters. But he thinks that the Senate were bound by the letters before them and no one was at liberty to adduce evidence *against* Dr. Sircar of which notice was not given before. Had notice been given—had they been summoned to sit in judgment on Dr. Sircar's belief and practice like a Court of Inquisition, he could have brought his copy of his magazine and referred to numerous passages expressive of his qualified assent to the Homœopathic watch-words *similia similibus* and the *infinitessimals*. He could have shown that there was no inconsistency in his statements. But he was glad to say that they have not been so summoned to sit in judgement on their Galileo. He was glad to reflect that every one will here acknowledge that Dr. Sircar was himself the best exponent of his own opinions—and for that, his own letters were the best evidence. And it appeared from Dr. Macleod's own language that these letters did not prove him to be an inveterate or bigoted homœopath in the popular sense of the term.

But supposing Dr. Macleod was right in his construction of Dr. Sircar's previous writings, what then? It would only show that whereas he was formerly a homœopath in the popular sense of the term, he is now a discriminate and rational homœopath. Was it not his present status that they were concerned with? Were they to suppose that the Faculty of Medicine refused to associate with him *not* because of what he *now is*, *but* because of what he *was* some time ago? Were the Senate now to punish him for this improvement in his sentiments, and this progress of his opinions in the right direction? That would be a monstrous idea.

It has been said that some *consensus* of opinion was necessary for the proper discharge of the Faculty's functions. He (Dr. Banerjea) freely conceded this principle, and he believed there was consensus in many things. If as a *layman* he could hazard an opinion, they were all at one in chemistry, anatomy and similar departments. Even in Hospital practice, he could gather from Dr. Sircar's letters that he thinks allopaths were not less in their proper element than homœopaths. It was in the practice of medicine that they differed. They had then more points of agreement than of disagreement. If the Faculty were not satisfied with this amount of consensus they must lay down the necessary articles of their faith for the Senate's sanction before they could call upon the Senate to convict their obnoxious colleague. The Faculty must establish their canons and form their bill of indictment as their basis. The Senate shall then know how to deal with their charges count by count—but the Senate could not return a verdict of guilty—much less pass sentence against a fellow member on mere dictation.

And here, the speaker said, that he must confess that he could not recognize any *mistake* in the resolution of the Senate which placed Dr. Sircar on the Faculty of Medicine.—When His Excellency the Chancellor appointed as a fellow of the University one on whom he had conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine, what could be more natural, what more reasonable, what more in keeping with that appointment than to place him on his proper Faculty—the Faculty of Medicine? To the Senate Dr. Sircar was a Doctor of Medicine—a master in the science peculiar to the Faculty of Medicine, and by placing him in his proper position the Senate had only done justice to him and to the University, and manifested the respect that was due to His Excellency the Chancellor's appointment of him as a Fellow of the University. The records of the University tell us the relation he bore to us as a student, and he still bears as a graduate in medicine. Before us, he was nothing if not a Master of the Science which the Medical Faculty represents.

But it may be said that the resolution of the Faculty of Medicine now before them was not an argumentative proposition, but a manifesto of sentiment. Well, the amendment dealt with it rightly by moving that it be simply recorded. The resolution moved by Dr Partridge did however require *our* adoption of that sentiment, and demands the execution of the sentence involved in it against a fellow member. Before the Senate could entertain such an invidious sentiment, they were obliged to reason on it. If it were a passive sentiment manifesting itself only by the Faculty's declining to shake hands with Dr. Sircar or to sit too close to him, or even by *putting him in a corner* at the end of the table, the Senate would not interfere with its discretion.

But a question here presented itself, *whose* sentiment did the resolution of the Faculty represent? In a question of *sentiment*, it could only represent the members present, if it had passed unanimously. It *could not represent absent members*. The Faculty consisted of 25 gentlemen and he (the speaker) had heard (the Registrar will correct him if he had been misinformed) that there were only 10 members present when this resolution passed. So that the *sentimental* manifesto before them was the sentiment of less than half the Faculty. Then again of the 10 gentlemen, parties to this manifesto, two had been present at the meeting of the Senate when Dr. Sircar's name was placed on the Faculty of Medicine. These gentlemen certainly did not oppose the obnoxious measure, either by word or show of hands *contra*. They could not have had the now manifested sentiment *then* in their bosom—or if they had it, they could have had it only in an *embryo* state. From its rapid development subsequently, it could not have taken deep root—and probably it was capable of vanishing as rapidly as it had grown up.

But Medical doctors have sometimes been very tough-skinned as against homœopathy. Not many years ago a Homœopath was the health-officer of Calcutta under the Justices of the Peace, of whom a goodly number were medical men. Dr. Tonnere, as an executive officer, had vast powers of doing mischief if he were an indiscriminate homœopath. Under the maxim of *similia similibus*, he might have preserved or reserved a residuum of malaria in the Town as a refuge for malarious invalids. But Medical Justices never feared so—never raised that question—did not refuse to "associate" with him—nor oppose his acts or reports. Dr. Sircar can have no such power of mischief in the University—the Medical Faculty being only a consultative body without any executive authority.

Under these circumstances the Senate must pause before it rescinds one of its own resolutions of a previous meeting. That meeting was as honourable as the present—perhaps more important because of its having been the *statutory* annual meeting. The Senate must consider what a bad precedent it would be to rescind such a resolution, and thereby injure the reputation of one of its own graduates at the back of a Faculty—when he had done nothing to forfeit his Degree. The rescinding of the Resolution in question must virtually operate as a confiscation of that Degree.

The Very Rev. Father Lafont said that his excuse for detaining the meeting a few minutes longer that evening was the importance of the subject under discussion, and the fact that he was speaking in behalf of an absent member, who was unable to defend himself. He should state the facts as briefly as he could. Dr. MahendralalSircar was an M. D. of this University. At the annual meeting of the Senate, they drafted him to the Faculty of Medicine a course of action, which he submitted was most proper and natural. At one of their subsequent meetings came before them a resolution by the Faculty of Medicine requesting the Senate, to remove the name of Dr. Sircar from the Faculty, without assigning any other motive, than their inability to associate with one who professed and practised Homœopathy. At that meeting he (Father Lafont) asked the Faculty on what grounds they rejected and condemned Homœopathy. The answer to that question was contained in a fresh resolution of the Faculty which they have no doubt read in the letter of Dr. Sircar submitted to them at the present meeting. He shall with the permission of the meeting read these motives. "The Faculty simply maintain that Homœopathy is based upon principles and methods of inquiry which are diametrically opposed to what they believe to be the true principles and methods of sound, logical, inductive reasoning and careful and thorough-going research."

Now this motive has been demonstrated by Dr. Sircar in his letter to be entirely unfounded. The arguments of the Faculty have been completely smashed. Indeed, it was simply preposterous to say that Homœopathy was not based upon sound logical induction. He (Father Lafont, happened to study Philosophy in his younger days and may be supposed to know what induction was, and he would challenge any member of the Faculty here present to disprove the arguments of Dr. Sircar. He wondered how it was possible for scientific men to pass so lightly over the wonderful discovery of Hahnemann, viz., that those drugs which in the healthy subject produced the symptoms of a disease were precisely those which as a matter of fact were found most efficacious to cure that disease. It wont do to destroy such a discovery, laugh and *pooh-pooh* it. In his humble opinion the Doctors would do better to study it, and if it be no discovery at all to shew that by a proper scientific inquiry, which he knew for certain has never been made.

As to the second motive of the Faculty the impossibility viz. of deliberating together on account of the want a consensus of opinion between them and Dr. Sircar he thought he knew enough of his worthy friend to tell the Senate that they need not fear any friction of the kind.

It struck him that the learned members of the Faculty had a greater faith in Homœopathy than they themselves imagined. Otherwise he would hardly understand why they dreaded so much that the presence amongst them of half an Homœopath infused into their body by a globule of Dr. Sircar's size would altogether vitiate and nullify their deliberations?

To condense briefly what he has said, it seemed to him that the Faculty of Medicine had given to the Senate no good reasons for the resolution which they wanted to force upon them. The motives they alleged were proved to be untenable and in reality he thought their opposition was a mere piece of bigotry, and that there was no other reason for it but this: We will not have him, because *we will not*. Now he thought that they could not stultify themselves by recalling their vote simply to please the Faculty of Medicine.

Rev. James Robertson said that he was unwilling to give a silent vote on this subject. He was one of the few members, who were present at the annual meeting when Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar was appointed a member of the Faculty of Medicine. He quite anticipated that the motion then adopted would occasion difficulty, and therefore he should have preferred that the matter had been discussed at a larger meeting and after due notice, but as that was the first meeting he himself attended, he did not think it needful to offer any remarks at the time. Since then matters have been very much complicated, and he could not help thinking that they were in considerable danger of missing the point really at issue.

Reference has been made to the practical difficulty arising from the somewhat whining, he will not say, threatening, language used by the members of the Medical Faculty, and enough has, in his judgment, been said on that point. But it seemed to him that the main point to which the attention of the Senate should be directed was clearly indicated by the mover of the original motion (Dr. Partridge) when he said that the appointment of Dr. Sircar as a member of the Faculty of Medicine amounted to "a change of the constitution" of the Faculty, "a reconstitution of it on a new basis", He wished to know what the constitution of the Faculty of Medicine was; certainly he knew of no such constitution apart from the general constitution of the Senate; and in that constitution he found no reference to homœopathy or allopathy. Hence it seemed to him that to adopt the motion to exclude Dr. Sircar from the Faculty of Medicine for the reasons that had been advanced was tantamount to adding a new clause to the constitution. The motion required them to declare that any member of the Senate who professed and practised homœopathy was not eligible for admission into the Faculty of Medicine. There are, he took it, few members of the Senate, apart from the Medical Faculty, who would undertake to decide between the two systems; but in any case it was altogether unreasonable that the Senate should be called on to give a decision without full discussion. And yet the Medical Faculty had avowedly abstained from discussing the merits of the two systems. He held that with the present constitution of the Senate it was altogether beside the mark to raise any question as to the particular creed of any member of any Faculty; and therefore elaborate attempts to prove Dr. Sircar to be a homœopath notwithstanding his repudiation of the name, and persistent efforts to discover inconsistencies in the declaration he has made, are in the speaker's judgment, simply irrelevant.

If the speaker mistook not, Dr. Sircar was appointed a Fellow of the University eight years ago; and at the time that His Excellency the Viceroy appointed him it was well known that he had declared his belief in homœopathy. Indeed, if the Senate may judge from his letters to the Registrar, he was probably a more thorough-going homœopath then, than even his opponents now hold him to be. In these circumstances he (the speaker) could not help thinking that the objection made to his recent appointment by the Faculty of Medicine ought to have been made eight years ago. The date of his appointment as a member of Senate was the only time when the Faculty could have consistently taken up their present position. For the only point, urged by the Medical Faculty, of any practical importance to other members of the Senate was that by Dr. Sircar's admission to the Faculty the Medical degrees of the University will not be recognised by the medical corporations in Great Britain. This seemed to the speaker to assume that the part was greater than the whole. Who is it that has the right to confer degrees? It is certainly not the Medical Faculty, but the Senate. If then the presence of a reputed homœopath on the Medical Faculty would invalidate our medical degrees, the same result ought to have followed his admission to the Senate. Whatever influence Dr. Sircar could have exercised in the Medical Faculty he can exercise through the Senate, for all proceedings of the Medical Faculty involving any question of principle are subject to the revision of the Senate. The Medical Faculty do not even direct Medical education, they are but the advisers of the Senate in matters medical. Whether they will or not, they must consult with Dr. Sircar; for this recommendations acquire legislative force only by the sanction of the Senate. The speaker held therefore that the action taken by the Medical Faculty was altogether out of date.

There was another point to which he might refer. Father Lafont has given a happy illustration of the faith which the Medical Faculty, notwithstanding their protestations, have in homœopathic principles. He ventured to think their minute has supplied another. The Faculty of Medicine are anxious to prevent Medical degrees of this University from being discredited in England, and they propose to secure this by discrediting them here. He (the speaker) cannot conceive a better illustration of the principle *Similia similibus curantur*. He has been taught that if they wish to secure the respect of others they must begin by respecting themselves. If he mistook not there were only three or four gentlemen, who have obtained the degree of M. D. from this University. Shall it be said that one of these gentlemen is a Fellow of the University but that in the judgement of the Senate he is unfit to be a member of the Faculty of Medicine? That Faculty may refuse to consult with Dr. Sircar; the Senate cannot recognise any such course. This in the speaker's judgment was a course that was full of inconsistencies; and he would add, it was one that was altogether out of harmony with their institution that has for its motto "The Advancement of Learning."

The meeting then divided as follows:

| Ayes. | Noes. |
|---|---|
| Major Jarrett, | Dr. Patridge, |
| Mr. W. M. Souttar, | ,, Cayley, |
| Mr. Garrett, | ,, Macleod, |
| Very Revd. Father Lafont, | ,, Lewis, |
| Revd. Robertson, | ,, Anderson, |
| Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, | Hon'ble G. C. Paul, |
| Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadur, | Mr. Branson, |
| Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter, | Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, |
| Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjea, | Mr. Fedler, |
| Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, | Mr. Phillips, |
| Babu Juggadanand Mookerjea, | Mr. Millett, |
| Hon'ble Mohinymohun Roy, | Mr. H. Bell, |
| Babu Annadapersad Banerjea, | Moulvi Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur, |
| Pandit Moheshchunder Nayaratna, | Moulvi Tamizkhan Khan Bahadur, |
| Revd. Lalbehari Day, | Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur. |
| Babu Kalichurn Banerjea, | |
| Mr. W. C. Banerjea, | |
| Mr. O. C. Dutt, | |
| Hon'ble Syud Ameer Ali, | |
| Babu Shamachurn Sircar, | |

The amendment was carried.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

| | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary L. C. N. I. Modhoobani | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Triplicane Literary Society, Madras | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| P. N. Ghose Esq., Jounpore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
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| Raja Oodoypertap Singh Bahadoor, Bhanga | 13 | 4 | 0 |
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| Baboo Luchminarain, Begoosersi | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Kumar Mookteepersad, Barielly | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Doorgaprosunno Das Goopta, Kalea | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Shoshodhur Mookerjee, Bhurampore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Jodoonath Bhuttachajee, Sylhet | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Soorjokant Acharjee Chowdry, Mooktagacha | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Hurrishchunder Mookerjee, Cuttuck | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Poornochunder Mitter, Luskerpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Prosunnocoomar Dutt, Darjeeling | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Gurudas Banerjee, Narculdanga | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Gopalchunder Coondoo, Gholepookoria | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Khetrachunder Ghose, Secretary Public Library Ranchi | 10 | 0 | 0 |

ERRATUM

Read Baboo Boycantonath Sen, Saidabad, Rs. 13-4 for Rs. 13-4.

# Government Notifications

## Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 4, 1878.

GENERAL.—The orders of the 12th instant, transferring Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, to Bankoora, and Moulvi Buzlal Karim, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, to Burdwan, are cancelled.

Baboo Kali Prosonno Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, on leave, is transferred to the Serampore Division of the Hoogly district.

This cancels the transfer of Baboo Mohendra Nath Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, to the Serampore Division, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th instant.

Baboo Kasi Kinkur Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, on leave is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Pubna district.

Baboo Tariny Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Babu Surendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Diamond Habour division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Tariny Churn Mitter, or until further orders

Mr. L. Hare is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and is posted to Dinagepore.

Baboo Judu Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in that district,

Mr. J. H. Mendies, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on Settlement work in Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Gooroo Churn Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Moorshedabad district.

Baboo Soshee Bhusun Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Muddehpoora division of the Bhagulpore district, also held charge of the Soolpool division of that district from the 26th June to the 24th July last.

Mr. R. Carstairs, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Goalundo division of the Furreedpore district, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo division of the Fureedpore district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. Carstairs, or until further orders.

Mr. C. A. Kelly, Officiating District and Sessions Judge Jessore, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Soorjee Koomar Mookerjee, on duty in the Campbell Hospital, is appointed to have medical charge of the charitable dispensary at Mudhoobanee, in the district of Durbhunga.

In supersession of the orders of the 13th May last, Assistant Surgeon Jadub Krishna Sircar is appointed to be medical officer in charge of the Chitpore Examination Ward under Act XIV of 1868, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

Assistant Surgeon Bepin Krishna Coomar House Surgeon, in charge of the 2nd Surgeon's Ward Medical College Hospital is allowed leave for fifteen months under Section 9, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Tara Chand Banerjee, attached to the Krishnaghur Dispensary is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd proximo.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Gopal Chundra Banerjee, First Moonsif of Dacca, is allowed leave for three months under Rule 10 Section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the commencement of the Dusserah Vacation.

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*Calcutta, 3rd September* 1878.

To THE REV. DR. K. M. BANERJEA,
President, Graduates' Association.

REV. SIR,

We beg to request you to call a meeting of the Graduates of the Calcutta University for adopting a valedictory address to the Hon'ble W. Markby, our retiring Vice-Chancellor.

We have the honor to be,
Rev. Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
RAJ KRISHNA MOOKERJEA, M.A.
And thirteen other graduates.

7, *Chouringhi Lane,*
*5th September* 1878.

Agreeably to the request of several graduates, I venture, as President of the Graduates' Association to call a general meeting of the graduates of the University of Calcutta to be held at the senate House on Tuesday the 10th instant at 5 P. M. for the purpose of adopting a valedictory address to the Honorable W. Markby our returning Vice-Chancellor.

K. M. BANERJEA.

## Notice.

### Optional Payment of Municipal Rates and Taxes.

The Collector will attend at Ward No. 9 within the compound of Mirzapore Tank from 7 o'clock till 10 o'clock A. M., from the 9th to the 20th of September to realize rates on account of the 2nd Quarter's House-rate and 3rd Quarter's Water Police and Lighting rates and Night Soil for the 3rd Quarter of 1878.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

## Corporation of Calcutta.

Tenders are invited for working the Brick-field at Kotrung, and will be received by undersigned up to the 15th instant.

Specification and conditions of contract are to be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees five hundred as earnest money.

JAMES KIMBER, C. E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS

Tenders will be received by the District Engineer, Backergunge for the girders and road way of a wooden bridge delivered near Barisal 32 feet span and 12 feet wide up to the 20th September 1878. A tracing of the design and specification can be had on application to the District Engineer. Applications to be accompanied by Rs. 2-0-0 in stamps.

*Backergunge*
*District Engineer's Office*
*The 30th August* 1878.

R. S. GLOSER.
*District Engineer.*

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Apply to *Printer.*

WANTED in the Burdwan Road Cess Department a Sub-Overseer, salary 80 per mensem, including travelling allowance; a knowledge of Levelling and Surveying essential.

Applications with testimonials should be sent before 15th September 1878.

Burdwan,
The 15th August, 1878.

J. C. PRICE,
Chairman.

## NEW BOOK.

"Adisur and Ballal Sen," an historical investigation on the Sen Rajas of Bengal, price Re. 1, to be had of Babu Guroodas Chatterjea, 97 College Street; and at the Kabya-Prokash Library, Dacca.

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*Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 2½ per Tolah.*
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This new Preparation of Iron different from all hitherto offered to the Public is liquid colourless and tasteless. It speedily cures Chlorosis Pains in the stomach difficult digestion &c. It has no unfavourable action on the stomach and never causes constipation.

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**Report by the Directors**

PRESENTED TO THE

*Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company*

Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

**Life Business.**

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

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As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

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MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Dear Sirs.—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name.—Yours faithfully.

EDWARD BROWN.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Baudora, Bombay Presidency, writes :

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
*Superioress F. de la Croix.*

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain-Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITNIS Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee, Toondla, has done him good, and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him.

Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stampr, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully, RAJENDRO NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchrapara, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully.

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